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1895

J.M. THORBURN & CO.

ANNUAL

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS

THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN
THE WORLD.

FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN
FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

FOR THE LAWN
FOR THE FARM & NURSERY.

15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.



SCALE OF MAXIMUM EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, ETC.

Shipped from New York.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES ON SEEDS.—If Prepaid, many Express Companies now take Flower, Tree and Garden Seeds and Bulbs, when done up in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, at the rate of ten cents for each one and a-half pounds or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a four-pound package of seeds may be sent to California for thirty cents if prepaid; otherwise it would cost eighty cents.

QUANTITY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post-Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address, always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. *All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.*

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; see table of express tariff, on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course, we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, Address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on EACH of their orders, their name and address*; also, to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we will choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John Street, New York.

 In February we publish a list of GLADIOLUS AND SPRING BULBS, and in September a catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

To Prepare a Cold-Frame.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a cold-frame in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

New, Rare and Valuable Flower Seeds.

Alyssum maritimum, Thorburn Bouquet.

This new improved Sweet Alyssum is exceedingly dwarf and compact, and of the neatest possible habit. It is very suitable for borders or pots. Per packet, 10 cts.



CARNATION, DOUBLE PERPETUAL.

perennials for groups and borders, and equally valuable for cut-flowers. Per packet, 20 cts.

Centaurea Cyanus nana compacta, New Varieties.

These new varieties are obtained from the *Centaurea Cyanus* "Victoria," the charming miniature blue Cornflower, already well-known and appreciated. In height and habit they are similar to the parent form, and comprise flowers of white, lilac, rose, light blue and brown-red tints. A bed of them will thus present a lively and gay appearance. These little Cornflowers make a fine show in spring, and as they are very hardy the seed may be sown in the autumn. Per packet, 20 cents.

Carnation, Double Perpetual. (New.)

This new Carnation was raised by Mr. Chabaud, the foremost Carnation grower of Europe. It is the most valuable of his introductions, and this alone is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence to all who are familiar with the work of this distinguished specialist. The plant grows from 16 to 20 inches high, is closely branched, and carries its blooms well. The straight, vertical flower-stems are covered with large, handsome, very double flowers in every variety of color. It will be found invaluable for florists. It blooms in about seven months after being sown, and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. It possesses all the good qualities of the best Tree Carnations, together with the earliness of the Margaret Carnation, and produces double flowers at the rate of 80 to 90 per cent. In view of its earliness, hardiness, robust growth, perfect bearing, variety of color of the flowers, and the long continued time in which they are produced, it is likely to supersede all varieties hitherto grown. The seed we offer was saved exclusively in the Garden of Carnations of Provence, by Mr. Chabaud himself. It may be sown either in autumn or early spring. Per pkt., 50 cents.

Aster, "Lady in White."

This new variety has been obtained from the now well known Mignon Aster, which it resembles in its free-branching habit, and in the graceful semi-globular form of the flowers. Each plant produces from 40 to 70 buds, which come into flower gradually, and so prolong the blooming period into the late autumn. The foliage is perfectly distinct, being of a long and very narrow shape, and a striking light green color. The plants have an extremely graceful appearance, quite free from the stiffness common to most other classes of Aster. Valuable for bedding, or for pots, and especially for cut-flowers, the flowers being borne in great profusion. Per packet, 25 cents.

Begonia odorata, "Pioneer."

The flowers of this new tuberous-rooted Begonia are remarkable for their delicious fragrance. In color they are very rich rose-carmine, and measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Grown in the open ground, the plants form nice round bushes about 4 inches high, above which the straight, upright flower-stems stand about 8 inches. Valuable for pot culture or for bedding. Per packet, 25 cents.

Cosmos, New Mammoth Perfection.

An improved strain of this favorite hardy annual. The flowers measure 13 to 15 inches in circumference, with broad, deeply lined petals.

Erlinda. White.	Pkt.	\$0 25
Rosetta. Pink	Pkt.	25

Campanula persicifolia Backhousei.

The plants grow about 3 feet high, and produce 6 to 8 strong flower stalks, each of which bears 15 to 20 magnificent blossoms. These are of the purest white, and almost twice the size of the ordinary *C. persicifolia*. The plant is perfectly hardy, free flowering and long lasting in bloom, and is one of the best



NEW CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."

New Celosia, "Ostrich Feather."

This new Feathered Celosia produces very large plumes, which are exquisitely curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather. The plant grows about 3 feet high, is of handsome pyramidal form, and the numerous massive plumes waving gracefully above the foliage make it one of the most effective ornamental plants for either pot or out-door culture. It is of easy cultivation, requiring the same treatment as the ordinary Cockscomb.

Per pkt.
Crimson \$0 10
Orange 10

Dahlia, "Jules Chretien."

A new very dwarf single strain, growing only from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering profusely through the summer from June to October. It is also fine for pots. The flowers are produced in great variety of color, and stand well above the foliage.

Per pkt.
Intense Scarlet \$0 10
Mixed, All Colors 10

Datura Cornucopia.

(The "Horn of Plenty.")

The plant is of robust habit, and, while it is not hardy, assumes the proportions of a good-sized shrub in a single season. It does splendidly in the open ground. The leaves are large, dark green, and the stem is brownish purple, with a shining surface. The flower is immense, often 10 inches long and 5 inches wide at the mouth, and conical, having three cones, one within the other, each with spreading, wavy margin. The color is fine purple and French white, the former predominating outside, and the latter within the throat and the tube of the flower. Our cut is a fair representation of a good plant. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., \$1.



DATURA CORNUCOPIA.

Dianthus laciniatus, "Salmon Queen."

A new annual Pink of the popular Heddewigii class. The flowers are of a very distinct and perfectly new tint in this class, being of the most brilliant salmon color, changing into a salmony rose when fading. The flowers are well formed and beautifully fringed. Seventy-five per cent. of the plants will come true from seed. Per packet, 25 cts.

Ipomoea purpurea fl. pl. Double-flowered Morning Glory.

This is the first *double* Morning Glory ever introduced. The flowers are white, with a slight spot of red or blue at the base of the larger petals, and are produced very freely. About 80 per cent. will come true double from seed; the remainder will be semi-double or single. It grows very rapidly, and will prove a valuable addition to our hardy annual climbers. Per packet, 25 cts.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS "SALMON QUEEN"

Isotoma hirsuta multiflora.

These new hybrid Isotomas are distinguished for their beautiful foliage and for their extraordinary profusion of bloom. The leaves are velvety and of an emerald-green color, with evenly scalloped, bright scarlet border. The flowers are of various shades from orange-red to dark scarlet. The calyx is blood-red, scarlet, violet, white and yellow tigered. Sown in January or February, they will bloom from June till late in the fall. Excellent for pot culture. Per packet, 25 cents.

Lobelia erinus compacta "Golden Queen."

The chief merit of this new Lobelia will be found in the effective and agreeable contrast between its foliage and its flowers; the leaves are a rich, golden yellow, similar to those of the popular "Golden Feather," while the flowers are of a beautiful brilliant blue. A plant that of itself supplies two such striking colors must prove especially valuable for carpet-bedding. It will also be found desirable for border and pot-culture. Per packet, 25 cts.

Linaria Cymbalaria fl. albo. White-Flowered "Kenilworth Ivy."

This pretty new variety differs from the original species by its flowers being *pure white* instead of violet-colored. Its foliage, too, is of a lighter green and very glossy. It is of vigorous growth, and may be cultivated either as an annual or as a perennial. It thrives equally well in the shade or in the sun, and is a most suitable plant for covering rock-work or walls or for hanging baskets. Per packet, 15 cents.



LINARIA CYMBALARIA FL. ALBO.

Mignonette, Golden Gem.

This novelty is offered as a companion to the well-known "Victoria" Mignonette, which is noted for its dwarf habit and its beautifully formed spikes of brilliant red flowers. The "Golden Gem" is of the same dwarf, compact, regular pyramidal growth, but with flowers of a rich *golden yellow*, which would contrast well with the bright red of the "Victoria." It is suitable for pot-culture, groups and edgings. (The "Victoria" will be found quoted in the body of this catalogue with the other Mignonettes.) Per packet, 25 cents.

Myosotis Alpestris, Striped or Blotched.

A most charming new Alpine Forget-me-not for borders or groups. It is very curiously colored, the flowers, instead of being of one color like the other varieties of *Myosotis Alpestris*, being white, spotted, striped or fluted with blue in a most original manner. It comes pretty true from seed. Per packet, 15 cents.

Petunia, Thorburn Superb Giant.

The flowers are extremely deep-throated and very large, some of them measuring 5 inches in diameter. The colors are varied, many of them intense, and some of them in combinations quite new in Petunias; some specimens are exquisitely pencilled, and others are self-colored and beautifully fringed. The seed we offer is from plants selected for excellence in size, form, fringe and marking. Per packet, 25 cents.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis.

This entirely new and distinct variety of Castor-Oil Plant is a native of East Africa. It surpasses in size and beauty all varieties hitherto known. The leaves are light green, with whitish ribs, and measure from 2 to 2½ feet across. In regard to appearance, the plant may be compared to a gigantic *Aralia Sieboldii*, and for large groups or single specimens it is an exceedingly striking and effective ornamental foliaged plant. It will serve well, also, as a center for beds of tropical foliage plants. Per packet, 10 cents.

Saintpaulia ionantha.

An exceedingly charming little stove plant, of the order of Gesneriaceæ. It was discovered on the Usambara mountains in Central Africa by Mr. Saintpaul Illaire. The leaves, which are dark green and of downy surface, form a flat rosette, from the center of which rise numerous flower stems, 2 to 3 inches in length and crowned with numerous beautiful deep blue flowers, resembling, both in color and shape, the sweet-scented violet. The clear violet-blue of the corolla gradually shades darker towards the center, where the anthers form a compact golden cluster, contrasting beautifully with the delicate hue around them. It is very free flowering, and begins to bloom while the plant is yet quite young. For winter flowering it is invaluable, as it continues in bloom from autumn till spring. Per packet, 25 cents.

Salvia splendens grandiflora prostrata.

A new large-flowered, bright scarlet variety, with graceful drooping flower spikes. It is very showy and attractive. Per packet, 25 cents.

Eckford's New White Sweet Pea, "Blanche Burpee."

The following is Mr. Eckford's own description of this new Sweet Pea, which he considers the finest of all the famous varieties that he has originated:

"A white-seeded, pure white, of exquisite form and immense size, having a bold, rigid, upright, shell-shaped standard of great substance; is a wonderfully profuse bloomer, and absolutely free from the objectionable notch, so conspicuous in the Queen of England and Emily Henderson. It usually bears three flowers on a stem. A very chaste variety, and by far the finest Sweet Pea ever introduced." Price, in Eckford's original packets, per pkt, 25 cts.; 5 packets for \$1.

Tropaeolum, Hybrids of "Madame Gunter."

This new class of *Tropaeolum* was obtained by artificially hybridizing the pretty variety named "Madame Gunter." It is distinguished by its dark foliage and a richness of color not to be found in any of the different classes of *Tropaeolum* already grown. The flowers exhibit shades of rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc., either self-colored or spotted or striped. It flowers freely and for a long time, and cannot be surpassed as a climber for covering trellis work, railings or balconies. Per packet, 25 cents.

Wallflower, Single Annual.

The Wallflower has hitherto been known only as a perennial, flowering the second year after sowing. But this new variety is an *annual*, which, if sown in March in a frame, will begin flowering in June and continue to bloom profusely until late in the autumn. The flowers are of a pretty light brown color. Suitable for pot culture or open ground. Per packet, 15 cents.

Rosa multiflora nana.

This new dwarf Polyanthus rose flowers the first season from seed sown in the open ground, and if started early in frames, or in boxes indoors, and transplanted to the outside like Asters, the plants will be in full bloom as early as July, and they will continue flowering in extraordinary profusion until late in the fall. The large double flowers are of perfect form, and are produced in every color exhibited by other roses. The plants grow only about 15 inches high, forming very neat, compact bushes about 3 feet in circumference. They are suitable for growing in pots or vases, as well as for massing in groups and for borders. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

CHINESE VEGETABLES.

Many garden vegetables have been introduced into this country by the Chinese. The following are a few of those cultivated by the Chinese gardeners in the vicinity of New York. They are worthy of a place in American gardens:

Pe-Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage.

This is the best known and perhaps the most valuable. The plant bears a loose Lettuce-like head of crisp leaves, which may be used in all the fashions in which Cabbage is served. It does best in a cool, moist soil. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 30 cents.



CHINESE MUSTARD.

Chinese Mustard.

This is an excellent plant for greens, and produces an enormous amount of herbage, hence it is desirable, whether for home use or for the market gardener. The leaves have an agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 75 cts.

Chinese Tuberous-Rooted Mustard.

This is grown for its small turnip-like roots, which are excellent for salad. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

Chinese Yam.

(*Dioscorea Batatas*.)

The roots are used like Potatoes, boiled, roasted and cooked in various other ways. Roots, per doz., 75c.; per 100, \$4.



LA-KWA.

Zit-kwa.

(*Benincasa cerifera*.)

This is the Wax-Gourd, well known as an ornamental Gourd. The fruit is round or oblong, with solid white flesh. It is excellent for preserves or sweet pickles, and has been advertised as the Chinese Preserving Melon. It requires the same culture as the Muskmelon. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

La-kwa.

(*Momordica charantia*.)

For American tastes the Balsam Pear has probably more merit as an ornamental vine than as an esculent. It is a favorite with the Chinese, who use it largely in salads, pickles and curries. In India the fruit is sliced and then dried. It is necessary, however, to boil it in water first in order to remove all bitterness. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 25 cents.



SING-KWA.

Egg-Plant, Chinese Scarlet.

Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

Sing-kwa.

(*Luffa acutangula*—The Dish-Cloth Gourd.)

The fruit is eaten before it is mature, either sliced like Cucumbers, or in soups, or cooked like Squash. In Japan, the young fruit is sliced and dried, and thus preserved for future use. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cts.

Lappa major.

(The "Gobo" of the Japanese.)

A delicious, perfectly hardy biennial vegetable. The young leaf stalks resemble Rhubarb in form, are very like asparagus in flavor, and are cooked in the same way, except that the first water in which they are boiled should be poured off and the "Gobo" cooked in fresh water. It is easily grown. Per packet, 25 cents; per oz., 75 cents.

New, Rare and Valuable Vegetable Seeds.

Asparagus, Columbian Mammoth White.

This variety is a sport from Conover's Colossal, and originated on the farm of a prominent Asparagus grower of Long Island. It produces pure white shoots, and requires no artificial blanching. On this account it brings in the market a much higher price than any other sort. It is a strong grower, and comes remarkably true from seed—not more than 10 per cent. reverting to the type. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Thorburn Valentine Wax Bean.

First in Earliness, First in Productiveness, and First in Quality.

This is an improved Extra Early Valentine Bean, with round *wax* pods. Originated with T. V. Maxon, the well known cultivator, of Jefferson Co., N. Y. The type is so perfectly fixed that only one plant with green pods was found in the field, and that was probably from a stray bean. It grows only about 15 inches high, with a strong stalk and an abundance of foliage.

It is without any exception the earliest Wax Bean in use, being even earlier than our Refugee Wax. Beans planted on June 18 produced pods 4 inches long by July 25, and on August 1 half a crop could be picked.

The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. Certainly no other bean has less string or less hard shell to the pod as long as they are suitable for cooking. It is the best quality for snap beans of any Wax Bean in use. It is remarkably free from rust, and remains a long time without becoming tough.

Combined with these valuable features of extreme earliness and excellence of quality is its enormous productiveness. In this respect, also, it excels any Wax Bean in cultivation. Our cut is a just representation of an average plant. All who saw the field before harvest pronounced it the fullest podded field they had ever seen. The pods are well held up from the ground. Per pkt. 25, cts.; ½-pt., 50 cts.; pt., 80 cts.; qt., \$1.50; ½-pk., \$5.

Thorburn Prolific Market Bean.

An exceedingly vigorous and healthy grower and enormously productive, the pods being borne in thick clusters, and as many as 35 to 40 on each plant. It is rust-proof to a remarkable degree. Out of a lot left in an open vessel for eight days, not one was found to be yellow or rusty. The seeds being black, it is likely to remain true to its character longer than light or different colored beans. The pods are of a light green color, long and perfectly round, solid-fleshed, and of very soft marrow and texture. For productiveness, solidity of flesh and roundness of pod, it excels any now in cultivation. Per qt., 40 cts.; per bus., \$8.

Thorburn Dwarf Lima Bean.

(Kumerle Strain.)

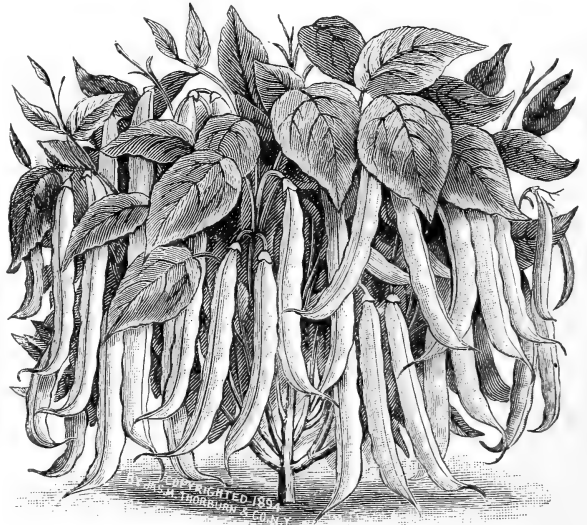
A dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It is a veritable dwarf Lima, growing only from 12 to 18 inches high, perfectly fixed in habit, and with hardly any inclination to run to vine. It possesses in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima, in which respect it differs from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush. Some of these contain two, some four, but most of them three beans, all as large as those of the ordinary Challenger Lima. The pods are short and unusually thick, and display the seeds inside by prominent knobs, as shown in our illustration. They should be planted two feet apart and one foot in a row. One plant only should be allowed to grow in a hill. Per qt., 50 cts.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax Bean.

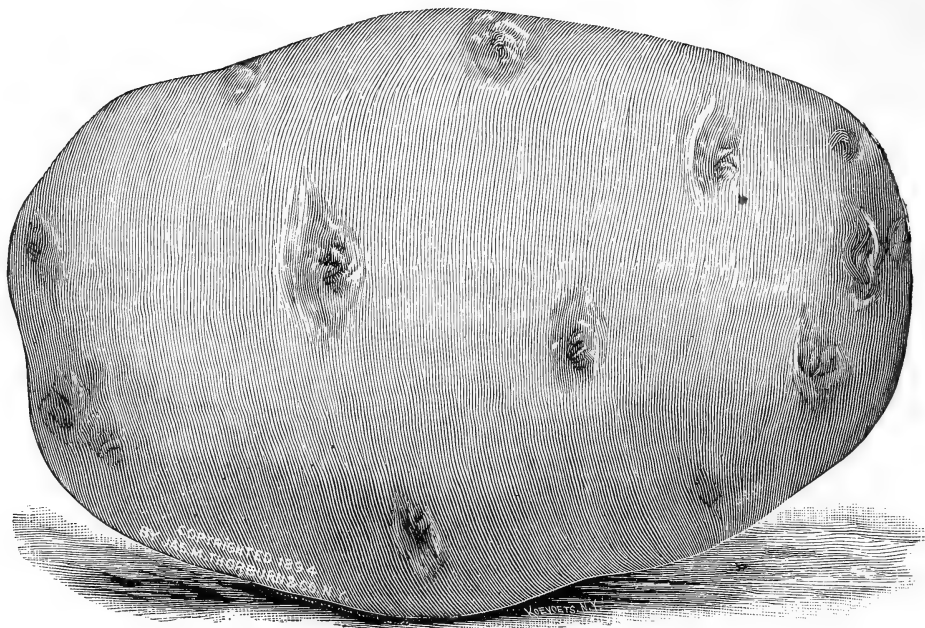
Combines hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong-growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. It sends out short tendrils, on which pods are formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, to 100 to 150 fold.

The packets contain an ounce of beans, being 60 to 75 in number, and if planted one bean in a place, 10 inches apart in the row and the rows 24 to 28 inches apart, they will produce, under favorable conditions, a bountiful supply for a small family.

The pods are meaty and well filled, thick, flat when young, and semi-round later; of rich yellow color and fine quality, and stringless, even when large enough to shell. If the pods are picked as fast as formed, the plant continues to furnish a bountiful supply for an unusually long season. Per pkt., 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.



THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.



The New Potato, Carman No. 3.

The **Carman No. 3**, which we now offer for the first time, is, like the **Carman No. 1**, a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations by the experienced originator whose name they bear. Its average form is shown in our illustration. It will be noticed that it resembles the **Carman No. 1**, except that the tubers are a little more elongated. The eyes are very shallow, and but few in number.

It is of the shapeliest form, and even in droughty seasons its perfect shape is retained. Without any approach to an exception, it is the **greatest yielder ever introduced!** It may fairly be claimed that it does not yield any small tubers at all in ordinary seasons. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every Potato. It is of the **largest size**, the tubers usually **averaging in weight a pound each**; but on account of the very dry weather of the past season, our present stock runs much smaller than it otherwise would. It is a perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness.

The foliage is heavy, and of a dark green color, and the vines are always strong and vigorous. The tubers set while the vines are quite small, but do not ripen until late. This gives all the advantages of continuous growth for the entire season, making it very valuable for the main field crop.

Our Claims for the CARMAN NO. 3 are:

- 1st. It is the handsomest large Potato ever produced.
- 2d. It will outyield any other Potato whatever.
- 3d. Practically every Potato is of marketable size.
- 4th. Its table qualities are fully up to the highest standard, it has no hollow hearts, and no dark parts.

We are confident that it will soon be the most popular variety for field culture, on account of its enormous productiveness and great beauty.

PRICES.

Per barrel	\$25 00	Per peck	3 00	2 pounds, by mail, postage paid	1 00
Per bushel	10 00	Per half peck	2 00	1 " " " " " "	75
Per half bushel	5 50	4 pounds for	\$1 50	Per pound	50

Valuable New Tomatoes.

THE AUTOCRAT. A new hybrid originated by Mr. Carman. It is very large, of fine, regular shape, very solid, and with few seeds. It ripens about the stem, and is a good producer. The vines are strong and with little foliage. In ripening it is medium early, and in color it resembles the well-known Acme. A good shipper. Per pkt., 10 cts.

THE DEMOCRAT. This is also a cross-bred variety of Mr. Carman's the female parentage being the same as that of The Autocrat, which it resembles in form, solidity, fewness of seeds and ripening about the stem. It is also of large size and very prolific. In color it is a fine, dark purplish red. It is a vigorous grower, with dark green foliage. Medium early and a good shipper. Per pkt., 10 cts.

THE ARISTOCRAT. An excellent new sort, resembling in habit of growth and foliage the Dwarf Champion, but the color of the fruit is a fine rich, glossy red. It is solid and smooth, and in size from medium to large. Valuable for forcing under glass. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.

THORBURN TERRA-COTTA. The color is a *pure terra-cotta*—quite unlike anything ever seen in a Tomato before. The skin is lusterless and slightly downy. The vines are marvels of productiveness, beginning to bear early, and continuing to ripen fruit until frost. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.

THORBURN LEMON-BLUSH. This is the nearest approach to a perfect Tomato that has been produced up to this time. The skin and flesh are a bright lemon-yellow, with a faint rose-blush or light crimson tint diffused over part of the surface opposite the stem. The plant is a vigorous grower, ripening its fruit abundantly in mid-season. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.

Vegetable Seeds.

Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

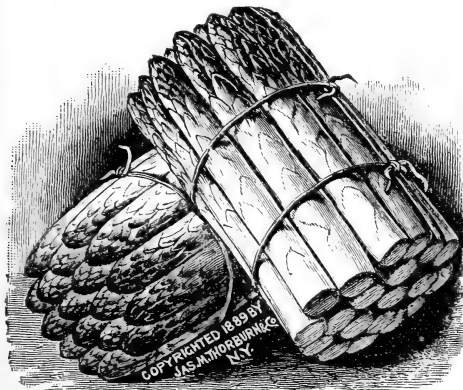
See page 45 of this catalogue for complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.



ASPARAGUS.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it	\$o 10	\$o 15	\$o 35
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.00 .		
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	10	20	60
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.00 .		
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color	10	20	50
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.00 .		
18	Columbian Mammoth White. (See Novelties, page 8.)	20	60	2 00
	One-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$10 .		

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichoke.

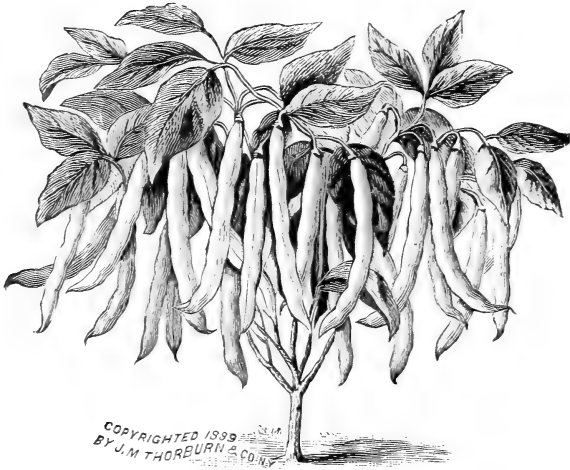
CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable, and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. These excellent varieties are by no means so largely grown as they deserve to be.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

21	French Globe. The standard and best variety; pkt., 10c.	\$o 30	\$1 00	\$3 50
23	Italian Purple. Extra early Italian variety . . pkt., 10 cts.	30	1 00	3 50
24	Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 50.			

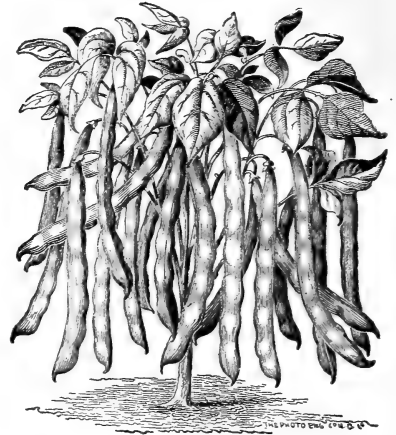


FRENCH ARTICHOKE.



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THORBURN REFUGEE WAX BEAN. (See page 13.)



THORBURN PROLIFIC MARKET BEAN.

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima Bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

DWARF, OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
		\$0 40	\$1 25	\$2 25	\$8 00
30	Thorburn Prolific Market Bean. (See Novelties.)				
31	Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet. Straight, long, green pods; very productive; 12 to 15 inches high	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
32	Marvel of Paris. Long slender pods; early and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
34	Triumph of the Frames. A dwarf green seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is the best of all for growing in frames	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	30	90	1 50	5 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	30	90	1 50	5 50
40	Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	25	75	1 25	4 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod Bean	25	75	1 25	4 25
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 25
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	75	1 25	4 25
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; very early and productive	25	75	1 25	4 25
52	Round, Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk," save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	25	75	1 25	4 25
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
58	Speckled Nonpareil	25	75	1 25	4 50
60	Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods	25	75	1 25	4 50
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
62	Thorburn Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	25	75	1 25	4 25
64	Refugee, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 00
65	Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	25	75	1 25	4 25
66	Galega. An improved Refugee	25	75	1 25	4 25
67	Green-Seeded Flageolet. Used extensively by the French as a shell Bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	90	1 50	5 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
68	Thorburn Valentine Wax (See Novelties) . . . pkt. 25c., ½-pt. 50c., pt. 80c. . .	\$1 50	\$5 00		
69	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow yods . . .	30	1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
70	Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality . . .	30	90	1 50	5 50
71	Challenge Black Wax. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax . . .	30	90	1 50	5 50
72	Algerian Black Wax. Very productive; round pods . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
73	Bismarck Black Wax. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax . . .	30	90	1 50	5 50
76	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
80	Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round, golden pods . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
81	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
82	Pink-Eyed Wax . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
83	Currie's Rust-Proof Wax . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
84	Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
86	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust . . .	30	90	1 50	5 50
88	White Wax. Flat, yellow pods . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
90	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality . . .	40	1 50	2 50	9 00

WHITE BEANS.

91	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). For a complete description, see Novelties, page 8. . .	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
92	Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established . . .	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
93	Henderson Bush Lima, or Sieva. Productive . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
94	White Valentine. Round pod . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
95	Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing . . .	30	90	1 50	5 50
96	Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
97	Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort, of upright growth . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
98	White French Flageolet. Used as a shell bean in the green state; fine . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
99	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe . . .	20	70	1 25	4 00
100	White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell bean . . .	20	70	1 25	4 00

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

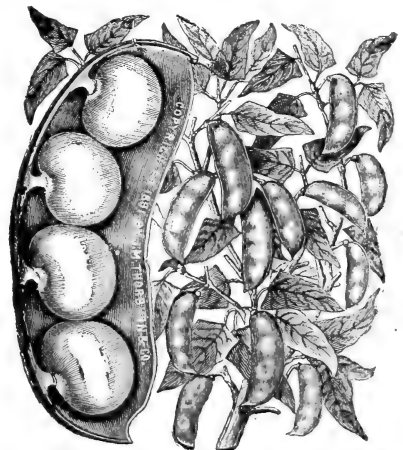
FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	½-pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
106	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
107	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
109	Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
110	Green Windsor. A green "Long-Pod" . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
112	Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50



TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.

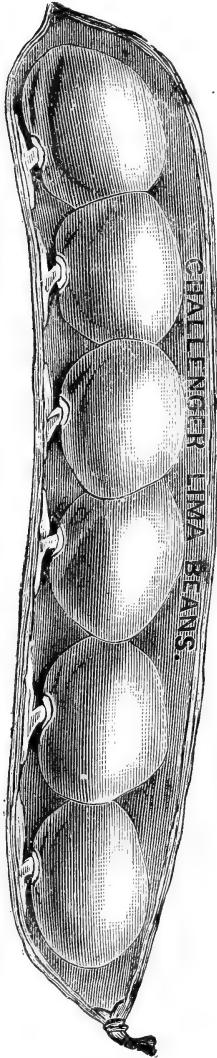


THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco*. Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
114	Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 25	\$8 00
115	Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
120	King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
124	Dreer Lima. Thick and of fine quality	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
126	Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
127	Speckled Lima, Large.	50			
128	Horticultural Lima. A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. It matures much earlier than the Lima	35	1 25	2 25	8 50
130	Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
132	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy and excellent, either as a snap or shell bean	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
133	Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
134	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
135	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
136	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole-bean; very ornamental	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
137	Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
153	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	30	1 25	2 00	7 00
154	Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long; a very prolific variety	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
155	Golden Andalusia. (New.) Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
156	White Algerian Wax	50			
157	Black Algerian Wax	50			
162	Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
165	Flageolet Wax Pole	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
173	Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
179	French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from two or three feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush per gill, 25 cts.	1 00			

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja*. Borretsch.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

183	Borage	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 50

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLA PETITE. *Pimpinella*. Pimpernell.

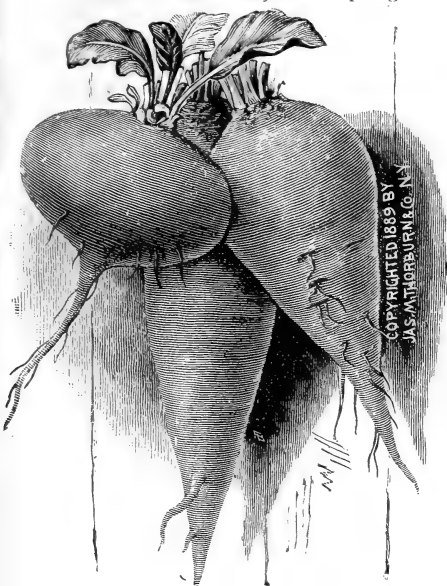
The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

191	Garden	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha*. Залатрибе.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.



VARIOUS BEETS.

	Per oz.	½ lb.	Per lb.
192 Columbia. (New.) A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 85
193 Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender and very early	10	25	85
195 Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	10	20	60
197 Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark-red	10	20	60
200 Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain	10	20	60
206 Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	60
208 Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet	10	20	60
213 Edmand Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	10	20	55
214 Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	10	20	50
220 Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	25	75
224 Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain	10	25	85
226 Black Queen. Very dark, half-long root, and leaves almost pure black	20	40	1 50
228 Ne Plus Ultra. Very dark; half-long; foliage dark	15	30	1 00
230 Victoria. Metallic red	15	35	1 25
232 Dell. Black-leaved	15	35	1 25
234 Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	20	60

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the leaves only are used; very ornamental.

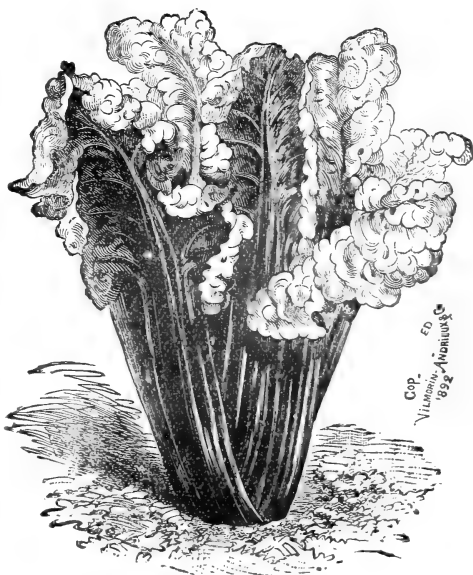
	Per oz.	½ lb.	Per lb.
247 Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 25
248 Yellow-Ribbed Chilian	10	35	1 25
249 Crimson-Veined Brazilian	10	35	1 25
250 Golden-Veined Brazilian	10	35	1 25
252 Scarlet-Veined Brazilian	10	35	1 25
253 Dracæna-Leaved	15	40	1 50

These are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt, per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping

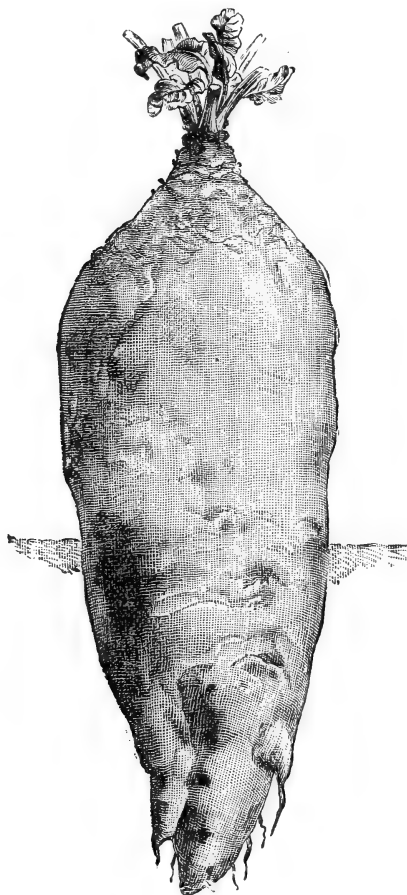


ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—continued.

situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

Prices for large quantities on application.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
262 Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 30 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
263 Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	15	40
266 Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	3
268 Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort	10	15	40
270 Golden Tankard Mangel - Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	40
274 Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	15	35
276 Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	15	40
286 Lane's Sugar. For sugar-making or stock-feeding	10	15	35
290 White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding	10	15	30
293 Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet . . .	10	15	35

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelfoh!.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
300 Early White	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
303 Early Purple	25	75	2 50
305 Early Walcheren	40	1 25	4 00
307 Early Purple Cape	30	85	3 00
311 Snow's White	50	1 50	5 00
312 White Sprouting	25	75	2 50
313 Purple Sprouting	25	75	2 50
314 Veitch Self-Protecting	30	85	3 00
315 Sulphur-Colored	25	75	2 50
316 Chapel Cream	25	75	2 50

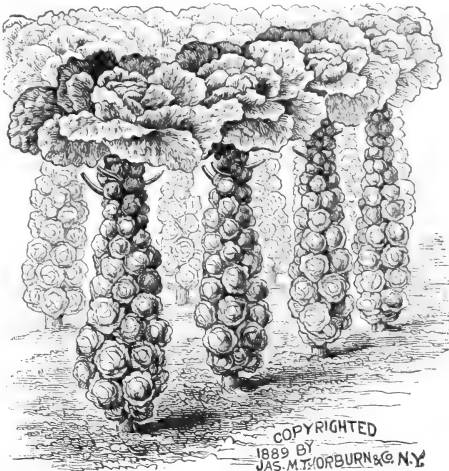


BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brussels.* Rosenkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable; few people appreciate them at their full worth.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

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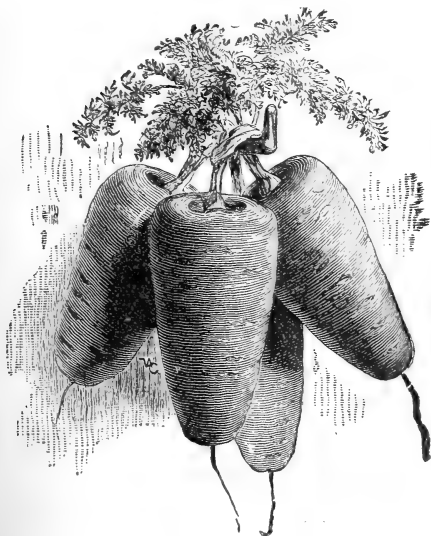
	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
318 Best French, or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
319 Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	20	60	2 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality			

Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



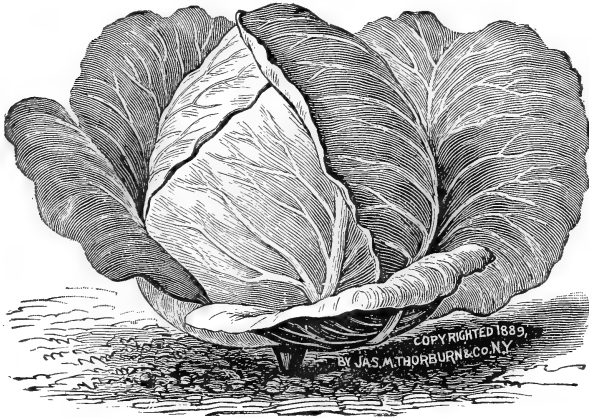
CHANTENAY CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
320a Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	15	30	1 00
322 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoor	15	35	1 25
323 Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short	10	25	85
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots.	10	25	85
326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort	10	25	85
330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	10	25	85
332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	10	25	85
334 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	10	25	85
338 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	10	25	85
340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	25	85
342 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	25	85
344 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding	10	25	75
345 St. Valery. Long red; for feeding stock	10	25	75
346 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive	10	25	75
348 Long White. Very large; for stock	10	20	50

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohi.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so

destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
352 Express. The earliest of all; small solid heads, fine quality	\$o 20	\$o 60	\$2 00
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	20	50	1 50
354 Early York. The standard English sort	20	50	1 50
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	85	3 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	20	50	1 50
361 Red Winnigstadt. In size and solidity it resembles the White Winnigstadt. The heads are a fine, deep red color and very tender per packet, 10 cts. .			
362 Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	1 50
364 Early Ulm Savoy. Small, round, deep green heads; very early	20	50	1 50
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Most valuable for market	30	85	3 00
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	25	75	2 50
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373 Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort, on the style of All-Seasons	30	85	3 00
374 Filder-Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	60	2 00
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	25	75	2 50
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382 Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort	30	85	3 00
384 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	30	85	3 00
386 Large Luxembourg. Solid head, oval shape, outer leaves tinged red, stem remarkably short; very sweet and tender	25	75	2 50
387 Thorburn New Stock Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain	30	85	3 00
388 Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	20	60	2 00
392 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage	30	85	3 00
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	30	85	3 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

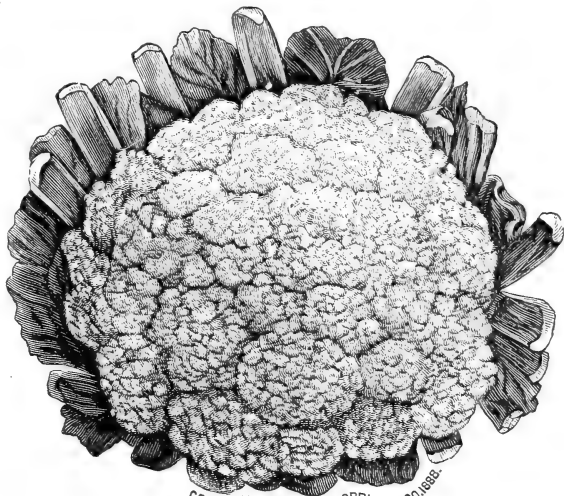
CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

480 **Large Solid.** Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines per pkt., 10c. Per oz. \$o 50

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the rooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
482 Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 50 cts.	\$6 00		
483 Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain; . . . per pkt., 25 cts.	2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
485 Ordinary Early Erfurt. . . . per pkt., 10 cts.	1 00	3 00	12 00
487 Thorburn Early Snow-ball. One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header	per pkt., 25 cts.	\$2 25	\$7 50 \$30 00
488 Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation	per pkt., 25 cts.	2 25	7 50 30 00
489 Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class	per pkt., 10 cts.	60	2 25 8 00
490 Italian Taranto. On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid	40	1 00	4 00
492 Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm . . . per pkt., 10 cts.	60	2 25	8 00
494 Large Algiers. Market-gardeners' popular late sort, of enormous size " 10 cts.	60	2 25	8 00
497 Early London. Large and hardy	40	1 00	4 00
499 Thorburn Nonpareil. For late planting	per pkt., 10 cts.	60	2 25 8 00
500 Half-Early Large French. Intermediate in maturing	40	1 25	5 00
501 Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy	40	1 00	4 00
502 Walcheren. Very late and hardy	40	1 00	4 00
503 Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	40	1 00	4 00
504 Ne Plus Ultra, or Giant of Naples	40	1 00	4 00

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., March 5, 1894.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Your seeds please me better than any I have ever used. They are reliable from first to last. I have used them now for 20 years, and think I ought to know something about them. Never mind how bad the season, I am always able to get a crop from your seeds, and generally a good one. The Cauliflower was extra fine last season in spite of the drought. Planted July 24, I had heads 12½ inches in diameter, and weighing over 10 pounds, in November. Hoping you may have a prosperous season, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) MAX A. GUELKE.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In

CELERY—continued.

field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.



The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart. Per oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

514 **Improved White Plume.** Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market per pkt., 10 cts. . \$0 30 \$0 85 \$3 00

516	Golden Self-Blanching. A grand, solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white	per pkt., 10 cts. .	40	1 25	4 50
518	Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and it is of superior quality	per pkt., 10 cts. .	30	85	3 00
520	The Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart; a fine keeper	per pkt., 10 cts. .	30	85	3 00
522	Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use		20	60	2 00
523	Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery		20	50	1 50
528	Boston Market. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit		25	75	2 50
534	Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor		25	75	2 50
540	Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid		20	50	1 50
542	Covent Garden Rose. Of good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are		30	85	3 00
543	Cooper Improved Cutting		20	50	1 50
546	Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews		20	50	1 50
548	Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality		25	75	2 50
550	Apple. Has small foliage and globular, smooth roots; small		20	60	2 00

AVOCA, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1894.

J. M. THORBURN & Co. :

DEAR SIRs—I am so well pleased with the Carman No. 1 Potatoes I purchased of you last spring, that I must write and let you know how they succeeded. I planted one bushel, one-third of which rotted in the ground during the wet spell in spring. I gave them common field culture, and in fall I dug 95 bushels of nice Potatoes.

Yours truly,

E. B. EDWARDS.

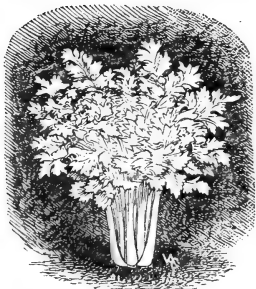
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1894.

J. M. THORBURN & Co. :

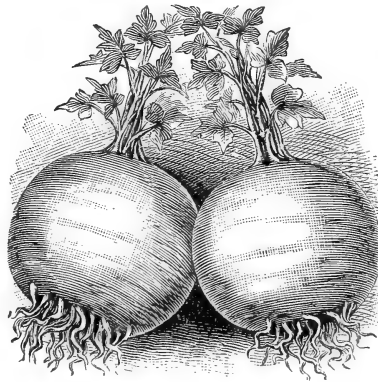
GENTLEMEN—From four pounds of Carman No 1 Potatoes planted this spring I raised 145 pounds. As a yielder I find it a wonderful success, and I am very much pleased with its quality.

Yours truly,

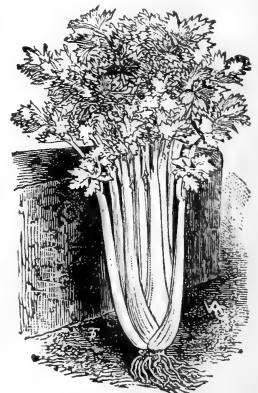
E. M. BRACY.



WHITE PLUME CELERY.



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

CHERVIL.CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Benfenlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
552 Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
553 Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots	20	60	2 00



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

555 Common or Wild. Used in <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> , a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
556 Witloof. Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two or three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad, as well as a vegetable	15	30	1 00
557 Large-Rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	10	25	75



WITLOOF.

COLLARDS.CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

559 Georgia-grown	Per oz. \$0 10	¼ lb. \$0 25	Per lb. \$0 75
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CORN-SALAD, OR FETTICUS.MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Stedfsalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
561 Large-Seeded	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
562 Small-Seeded	10	20	60
564 Green Cabbaging	10	25	75
565 Lettuce-Leaved	10	25	75

CRESS.CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
569 Curled or Pepper Grass	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
571 Broad-Leaved	10	15	40
573 Broad-Leaved Winter	10	25	75
575 Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress			
. per pkt., 10 cents	75		
578 True Water Cress	50	1 50	5 00



WATER-CRESS.

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J.M. THORNBURN & CO.
1888.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. Maiz. Maiz.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
579 Thorburn Manhattan. (For description, see Novelties) . .		\$0 60	\$1 75	\$3 25	\$12 00
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity . .	\$0 05	20	60	1 00	3 50
581 White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs.	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
582 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
583 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
584 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
585 Melrose. As early as the Cory, and with ears twice as large; valuable for market	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	5	20	60	1 00	3 25

SECOND EARLY, OR INTERMEDIATE.

591 Early Golden Yellow. A very sweet Corn, with golden yellow kernels	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
593 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain, and quite early	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
599 Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
617 Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	5	20	60	1 00	3 25

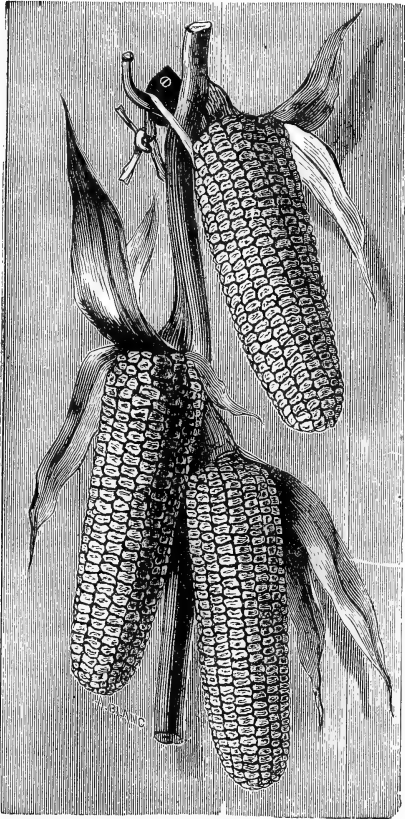
GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
619 Asylum. Thick, twelve-rowed	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large growing variety of very fine quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage					2 00

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 51.



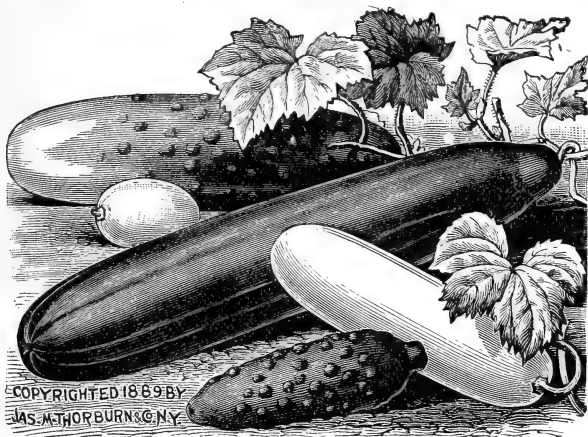
SWEET CORN.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurke.

CULTURE—For very early, sow seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.



CUCUMBERS.

662 Thorburn Commercial Pickle.

A new and valuable sort of the White-Spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling.

\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

663 **Thorburn Everbearing.** Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

664 **Early Russian.** Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand

\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

665 **Early Seedling.** Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler

10 25 75

667 **Early Short Green.** Good for pickling; productive

10 25 75

668 **Early Green Cluster.** Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific

10 25 75

669 **Early White-Spined.** Early, and good for pickling or table use

10 25 75

670 **Extra-Long White-Spined.** Very fine shape for market

10 25 75

671 **Improved White-Spined.** Well-flavored and of medium size

10 25 75

672 **Evergreen.** Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth

10 25 75

673 **Peerless.** A fine strain of White-Spined

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

674 **Long Green.** Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles

10 25 75

675 **Long Green Turkey.** Fruit very long and rather slim

10 30 1 00

676 **Giant Pera.** Very long, and one of the best for table use

10 30 1 00

678 **Green Prolific Pickling.** One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size

10 25 75

679 **Nichols Medium Green.** Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort

10 25 75

680 **Boston Pickling.** A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality

10 25 75

681 **Tailby Hybrid.** Very long, and superior for family table use

10 25 75

682 **White Pearl**

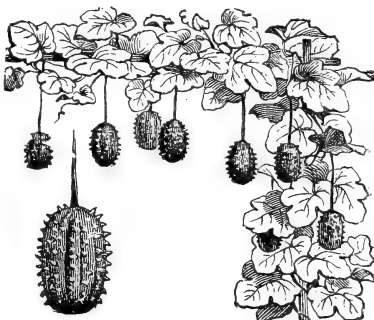
15 30 1 00

683 **Small Gherkin.** Very small bur; used for pickles

20 50 1 50

684 **Japan Climbing**

25 75 2 50



SMALL GHERKIN.



FRAME CUCUMBER.


ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (especes Anglaise) pour Couches.

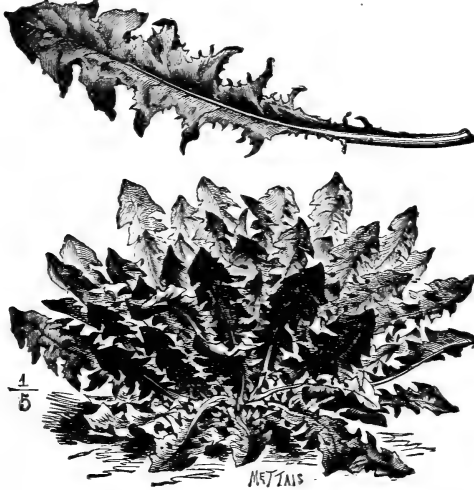
CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hot-beds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow,

CUCUMBERS—continued.

and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

 Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$0 25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
703 Swan's Neck	25	710 Pearson's Long Gun	25
704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	25	711 Tender and True. Fine form; good color	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Bardebbum.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender, and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: Δ . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
738 Improved Thick-leaved	50		

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Eierpflanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	20	50	1 75
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good	25	75	2 25
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	40	1 00	4 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish-purple; has dark foliage	30	85	3 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	30	85	3 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop . . .	\$o 20	\$o 50	\$1 50
751 White Curled. For early use . . .	20	50	1 50
752 Laciniated. A fine French sort . . .	20	60	2 00
753 Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter . . .	20	50	1 50
754 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . . .	\$o 20	\$o 60	\$2 00
755 Imperial Curled. Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter . . .	20	60	2 00

FENNEL, FLORENCE OR NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼ lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col.* Straußfohl.

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . .	\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 75
760 " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above . . .	10	30	1 00
768 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy . . .	10	30	1 00
769 " Tall Brown. Very hardy . . .	15	40	1 50
773 " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing . . .	25	75	2 50
777 " Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy . . .	10	20	60
780 Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . .	30	85	3 00
783 Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop . . .	30	85	3 00

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE; *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

VIENNA KOHLRABI.

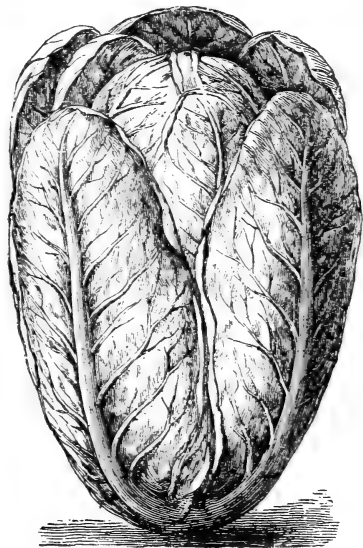
CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball . . .	\$o 25	\$o 75	\$2 50
785 Early White Vienna. For frames . . .	40	1 25	4 50
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort . . .	30	85	3 00
790 Early Purple Vienna. For frames . . .	40	1 25	4 50
791 Large White or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . .	15	40	1 25

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lachuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hot-beds, in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year, and transplanted in a cold-frame, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.



TRIANON COS LETTUCE.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, rather under-sized heads; for forcing or outdoors	\$o 15	\$o 40	\$1 25
799	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground	25	75	2 50
800	Cold-frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners	20	50	1 50
801	Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large, white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground	15	40	1 25
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads	25	75	2 50
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender	15	40	1 25
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	15	40	1 25
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety, either for early or late sowing	15	40	1 25
812	Boston Lettuce for Forcing Under Glass. The popular winter-forcing variety	25	75	2 50
815	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	15	40	1 25
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	15	40	1 25
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	15	40	1 25
837	Golden Stone-Head. A handsome Head-Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing	15	40	1 25
840	Salamander Head. Fine, compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections	15	40	1 25
841	Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain	25	75	2 50
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads	15	40	1 25
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender heads; one of the best for early forcing	15	40	1 25
846	Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	15	40	1 25
847	Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy	20	60	2 00
848	Brown Dutch. Leaves tinged with brown; large, solid heads; very hardy	15	40	1 25
849	Tilton White Star. A new white-seeded sort on the style of the Black-Seeded Simpson. Excellent for forcing or early planting outdoors	15	40	1 25
850	Improved Hanson. Very large and solid; sweet, crisp and tender; withstands the hot sun well	15	40	1 25
852	Denver Market. An early variety for forcing or open ground. Large, solid heads; the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp and tender	15	40	1 25
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	15	40	1 25
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather	15	40	1 25
864	Balloon Cos. Very large; for late sowing, to come to perfection in the autumn.	15	40	1 25

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchosa.*

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

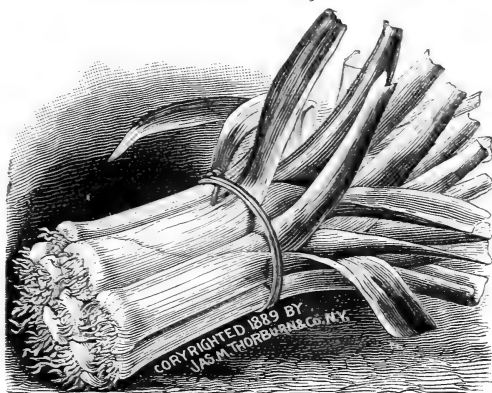
	Per pkt.	Per oz.
866 Clean Seed	\$o 05	\$o 40

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	Per oz.	½ lb.	Per lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
872 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition	20	60	2 00
873 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark- colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	20	60	2 00
874 London Summer	15	40	1 25



LEEK.

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles.) *Gemsenhorn.*

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per oz.	½ lb.	Per lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	25	75	2 50
877 Lutea	30	75	3 00



MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

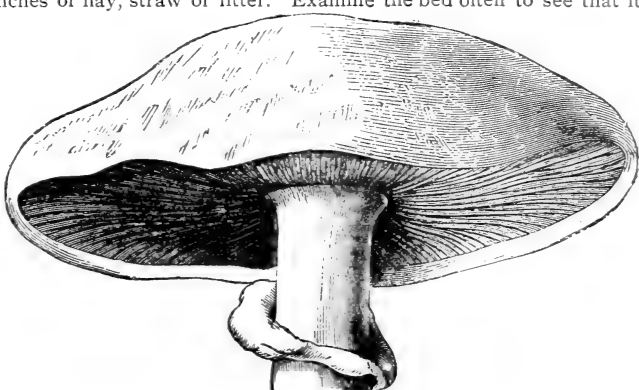
BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green-houses or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix to an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs. for \$8.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box. \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cts.



MUSHROOM.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantaloupe.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill.



When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

878 **Long Island Beauty.** On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful Musk Melon

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
879	Champion Market: Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet; early	10	25	75
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	10	25	75
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	10	25	75
882	Large White Prussian. Very large; flesh creamy white and fine flavored; late	15	30	1 00
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	10	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	10	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early	10	25	75
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing; early	10	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early	10	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack; very early	10	25	75
889	Osage. Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality; intermediate	10	25	75
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific, and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late	10	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	10	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early	10	25	75
893	The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality	15	30	1 00
895	Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh	15	30	1 00
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	10	25	75
897	Netted Beauty. Extra-early; densely netted; flesh pale green	10	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet	10	25	75
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	10	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north; late	10	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality; late	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late	20	50	1 50
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	20	50	1 50
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate; and exceedingly high-flavored; intermediate	10	25	75
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled; very late	20	50	1 50
920	New Superior. A very handsome, round, new variety; densely netted; flesh light green; intermediate	10	25	75
921	New Giant. Round-shaped; light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; late	15	30	1 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

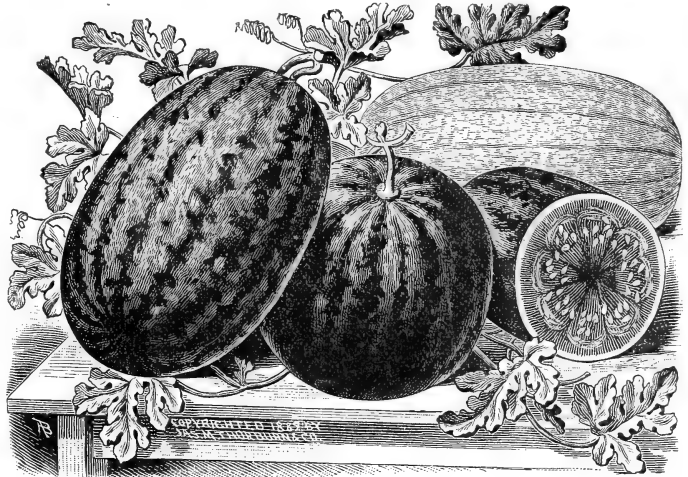
	<i>Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.</i>	Per pkt.
928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Blenheim Orange	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* Wassermelone.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to variety.

- 950 **Vau Cluse Red-Seeded.** Very early; shape elongated, stem slightly inclined to point. Flesh bright crimson. Very early. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 25c.; per lb., 75c.
- 966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.
- 967 **Green and Gold.** Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green; intermediate and a unique sort. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 20c.; per lb., 60c.
- 968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 969 **Ruby Gold.** A seedling of Green and Gold; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 970 **Kolb Gem.** Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate
- 970a **Pride of Georgia.** Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate
- 971 **The Boss.** Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and thin rind; intermediate
- 975 **Dark Icing.** Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early
- 975 **Light Icing.** Round; pink flesh of fine quality
- 978 **Mammoth Ironclad.** Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper
- 979 **White-Seeded Ice Cream.** Very early; red flesh
- 980 **Sibley Triumph.** Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality; late
- 981 **Phinney.** Early and of fine quality; red flesh
- 982 **Volga.** Pale green skin; red flesh; late
- 983 **Dixie.** A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate
- 984 **Kentucky Wonder.** Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh
- 985 **Girardeau New Favorite.** Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson and very sweet
- 986 **Seminole.** Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate
- 987 **Cuban Queen.** Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early
- 990 **Black Spanish.** Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early
- 996 **Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet.** An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late
- 997 **Jumbo.** Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort; intermediate
- 1000 **Florida Favorite.** A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate
- 1003 **Goodwin Imperial.** Crimson flesh, fine quality; small nearly round; extra early
- 1005 **Golden.** Light blue skin; deep yellow flesh; very sweet
- 1025 **Southern Rattlesnake.** Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late
- 1029 **Apple-Pie, or Colorado Citron.** Used for preserves; green seed
- 1030 **Citron.** Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
970 Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
970a Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate	10	25	75
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and thin rind; intermediate	10	25	75
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early	10	25	75
975 Light Icing. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	10	25	75
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	25	75
980 Sibley Triumph. Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality; late	10	25	75
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	20	60
982 Volga. Pale green skin; red flesh; late	10	25	75
983 Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	10	25	75
984 Kentucky Wonder. Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh	10	25	75
985 Girardeau New Favorite. Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson and very sweet	10	25	75
986 Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate	10	25	75
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early	10	20	60
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	25	75
996 Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late	10	25	75
997 Jumbo. Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort; intermediate	10	25	75
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate	10	25	75
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small nearly round; extra early	10	30	1 00
1005 Golden. Light blue skin; deep yellow flesh; very sweet	20	50	1 50
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late	10	20	60
1029 Apple-Pie, or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	25	75
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza.* Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	25	75
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like spinach	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like root; used for salad	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula.* Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1041 Tall Scarlet	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$2 00	1044 Tall Mixed	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
1042 Tall Yellow	15	50	2 00	1044a Dwarf Mixed	15	40	1 50
1043 Tall Blood-Colored	15	50	2 00				

ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla.* Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.

1045 **White Barletta.** A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all. Per oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; per lb., \$2.

1047 **Queen.** Very early small white sort. Per oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; per lb., \$2.00.

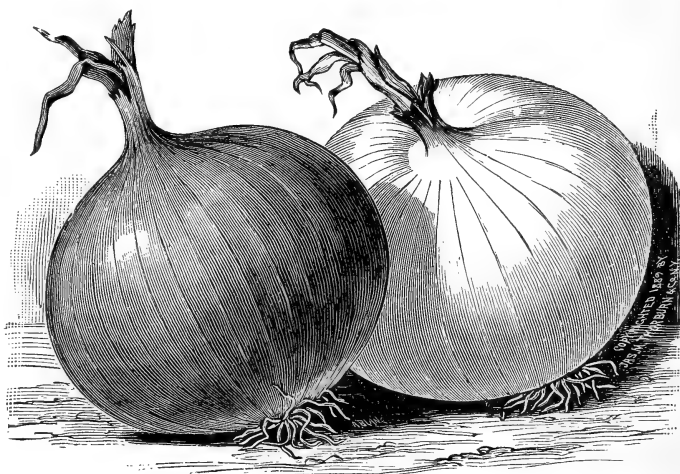
1049 **Early White Nocera.** Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

1054 **Large White Portugal.** Standard sort, flat. Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.

1055 **Large White Globe.** Large Southport strain. Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.

1056 **White Pearl.** Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.

1060 **White Maggiajola.** A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early. Per oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.



ONION.

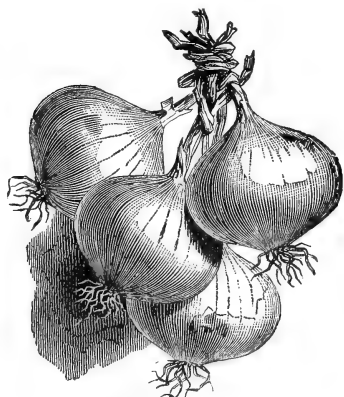
	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb
1062 Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1063 English White Pickling. Also one of the best picklers . . .	20	60	2 00
1064 Giant White Tripoli. Very large white . . .	20	50	1 50
1064a Mammoth White Garganus, or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian . . .	20	60	2 00
1065 Mammoth Red Garganus . . .	20	60	2 00
1066 White Flat Bermuda. Very early . . .	20	60	2 00
1068 Red Flat Bermuda. Very early . . .	20	60	2 00
1072 Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . .	20	60	2 00
1074 Large Red Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	50	1 75
1076 Large Red Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper . . .	20	60	2 00
1078 Giant Rocca, Light Red. Productive and mild; of very large size . . .	20	50	1 50
1079 Giant Rocca, Yellow. Same as above, save in color . . .	20	50	1 50
1081 Globe Madeira. Light red . . .	20	60	2 00
1083 Flat Madeira. Light red . . .	20	60	2 00
1084 Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . .	20	40	1 50
1086 Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well . . .	20	40	1 50
1087 Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	40	1 50
1088 Yellow Strasburg. Fine keeper . . .	20	40	1 50
1090 Yellow Globe Spanish, or Prizetaker . . .	30	85	3 00
1091 Golden Queen. Very fine small late; for pickling . . .	25	75	2 50
1092 Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . .	25	75	2 50
1093 Imported Shallot Seed . per packet, 10 cts. .	50		

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per qt.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 50
Red Onion Sets	20	60	1 00	3 00
White Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 00
Yellow Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 00
Shallots	25	75	1 25	4 00
Garlic Sets per lb., 30 cts.				



THORBURN EXCELSIOR WHITE PICKLING ONION.

OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo*. Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot-bed, and transplanted.



OKRA.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1097	Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1097a	Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1098	Dwarf White	10	20	50
1099	White Velvet. Tender white pods . . .	10	20	50
1100	Long Green	10	20	50

ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Arnuella*.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

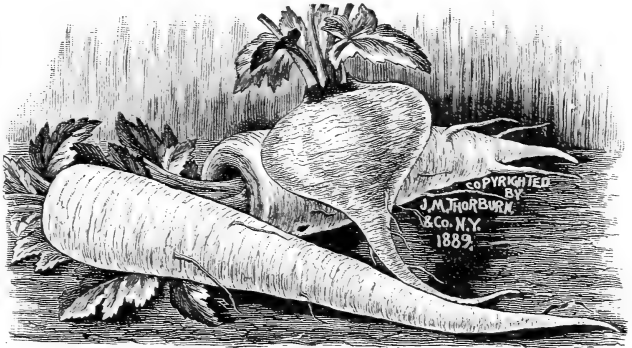
		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1101	Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103	White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAI. *Chirija*. Pastinake.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1108	Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1109	Long White. Standard variety . . .	10	20	50
1110	Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort . . .	10	20	60
1111	Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White . . .	10	20	60
1112	Early Round . . .	10	25	75



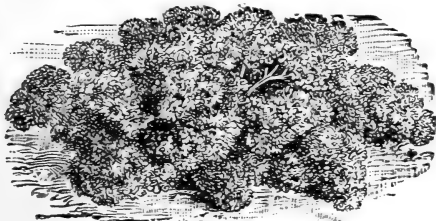
PARSNIPS.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil*. Peterjilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1115	Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1116	Moss Curled. Very pretty	10	25	75
1117	Fern-leaved. Fine curled	10	25	75
1118	Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment . . .	15	50	1 50
1120	Plain. The ordinary form	10	20	50
1122	Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots much like Parsnips	10	25	75



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

MONTCLAIR, FLORIDA, Sept. 4, 1893.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

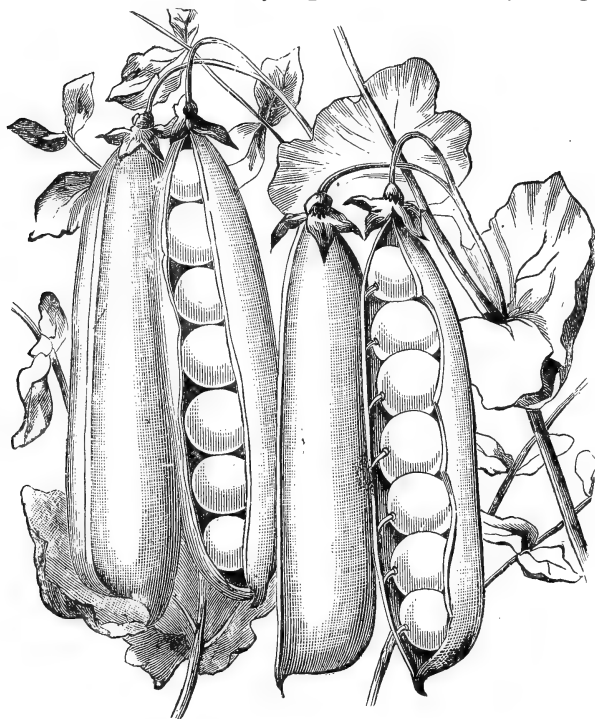
I have excellent results from the seed used in the spring and summer. Have had seeds from you for about seventeen years, and they were always satisfactory.

(Signed) J. C. C. DOWNING.

PEAS.

Pois. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted.



Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly, and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our Standard Market garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1142	Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 10	4 00
1146	First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 10	4 00
1147	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1148	*Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine		35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1151	*Alpha. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1153	Blue Beauty. Pods medium size, Peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	5 00
1161	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market gardener sort	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1162	*Station. (For description, see Novelties)	2	1 00			
1163	*The Admiral. (For description, see Novelties)	3½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1166	Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 10	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186	*McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1188	*Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1200	*Everbearing. Long pods and large Peas; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1201	Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green Peas; sow thin	2	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1203	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor	3	25	75	1 25	5 00
1206	*Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thick	5	25	75	1 10	4 00
1210	*Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior	5	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1212	*Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1213	Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1214	*Shropshire Hero. Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods	2½	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1216	*Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1226	Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
1228	Mammoth Sugar. Gray seed; immense pods	5	25	75	1 25	5 00
1229	Tall Sugar, White seed	5	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
1230	*Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar. Large, well filled pods; very productive	1½	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
1232	French Canner. Very productive; the best canning sort	4	25	75	1 10	4 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1236 *Juno. Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive	2	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50
1237 *Sanders Marrow. Very productive, late variety, of fine quality	5	25	75	1 25	5 00
1238 *Ne Plus Ultra. A very popular English sort of superior quality	5	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1239 *John Bull. On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious Pea for main crop . 2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00	
1247 Telegraph. Very large pods and Peas; of excellent flavor	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1248 *Telephone. Enormous pods and Peas of first-class quality	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1251 White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256 Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1259 *American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
1260 *Stratagem. Very large pods; Peas of first quality; sow about six inches apart in the drills	1½	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1262 *Nott Excelsior. A splendid extra early wrinkled new sort; very prolific	1	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
1263 *Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thin	1½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1266 McLean Blue Peter. Early; pods long, Peas large	¾	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1268 *Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well-filled	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1271 *McLean Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1276 Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00

Those marked * are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1320 Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321 Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1323 Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324 Golden Oblong.	10	20	60
1324a White Cushaw. A pure white, crook-neck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1324b Improved Cushaw. White, light green stripe	10	20	60
1325 Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	50	1 50
1326 Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	10	20	60
1326a Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	20	60
1327 Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	15	50	1 50
1328 Mammoth Tours. French	10	20	60
1329 Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	20	60
1330 Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive		10	25

MAMMOTH SUGAR PEA.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Gentlemen—I want to tell you the results I have had with half an ounce of seed of your Yellow Globe Danvers Onions. Last fall I dug up an old strawberry plot, 6 x 18 feet—put on about a wheelbarrow load of chicken manure, through the winter, dug this in the spring (March). I have now taken up over two bushels of onions, same size as the sample I send herewith. Now, this may not be an extraordinary result for a market gardener, but for me it certainly is. Have grown onions for twenty years, but never had such a yield, and must therefore attribute it to the seed, which seems to me best suited of any to this locality.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

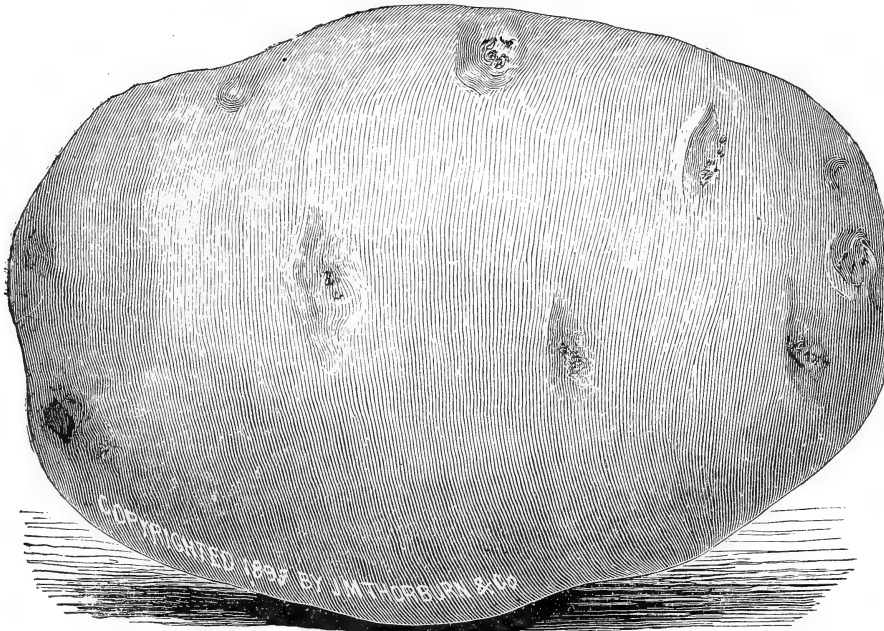
F. W. GREEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 11, 1894.

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patatas.* *Kartoffel.*

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth



CARMAN NO. 1 POTATO.

and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any

size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1349	The Thorburn. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$4 00
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation	40	60	1 75	4 00
1351	Alliance. Color of Early Rose; about as early as The Thorburn. Unexcelled table quality; very productive	40	60	1 75	4 00
1352	New Queen. Productive and of fine quality	40	60	1 75	4 00
1355	Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	40	60	1 75	4 00
1357	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	40	60	1 75	4 00
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	40	60	1 75	4 00
1363	True Early Rose	40	60	1 75	4 00

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

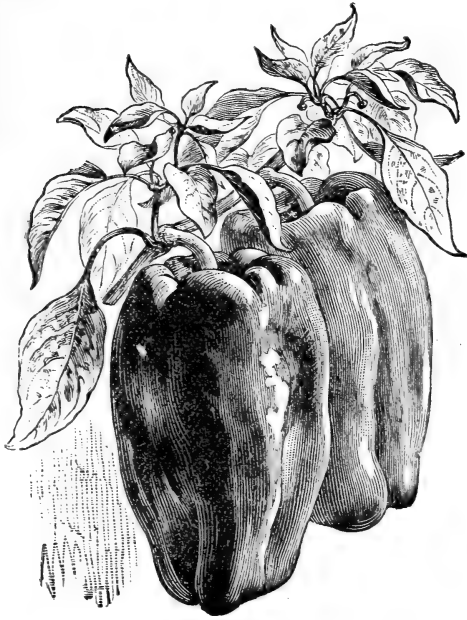
1368	Carman No. 1. (For description see Novelties.) 2 pounds by mail, postage paid, for 70 cts.; one pound, by mail, postage paid, for 40 cts.	1 25	2 25	7 00	16 00
1369	Carman No. 3. (For description, see Novelties.) 2 pounds, by mail, postage paid, \$1; one pound, by mail, postage paid, 75 cts.; per pound, 50 cts.	2 00	3 00	10 00	25 00
1370	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yield, and intermediate in ripening	40	60	1 75	4 00
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior quality; fine late variety	40	60	1 75	4 00
1303	Late Beauty of Hebron. Productive and of first quality	40	60	1 75	4 00
1394	Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white; immense yield	40	60	1 75	4 00
1402	Empire State. Very productive; flesh white and flowery; skin white and smooth	40	60	1 75	4 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.



RUBY KING PEPPER.

1420	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1421	Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1422	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1423	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1424	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1425	Large Bell. Large and mild	25	75	2 50
1426	Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	25	75	2 50
1427	Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor	40	1 25	4 00
1428	Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	40	1 25	4 00
1429	Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; very large	50	1 50	5 00
1430	Kaleidoscope. So called because the fruits are constantly changing in color, through all shades from light yellow to intense scarlet	25	75	2 50
1431	Cardinal. (New.) Grows about six inches long; very sweet and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored	25	75	2 50
1431a	Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1432	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	25	75	2 50
1432a	Red Etna. Rich, deep scarlet; medium size, sweet, mild	25	75	2 50
1433	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	25	75	2 50
1434	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	25	75	2 50
1434a	Monstrous. Very large French sort	25	75	2 50
1435	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1436	Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1437	Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1437a	Bird's-Eye or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea	40	1 25	4 50

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

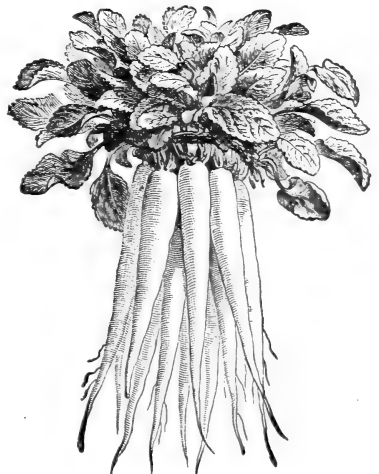
	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00

ROQUETTE.

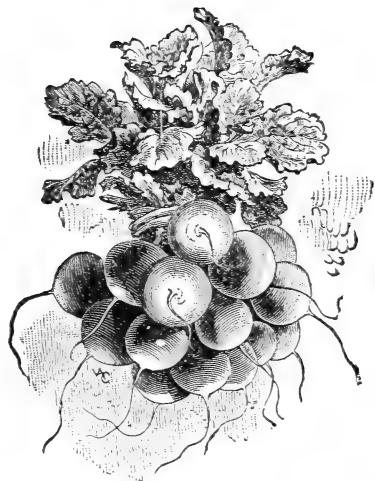
ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

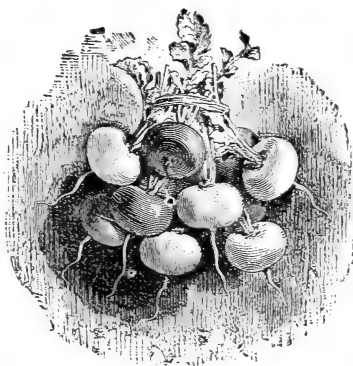
	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1439 Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



RAMPION.



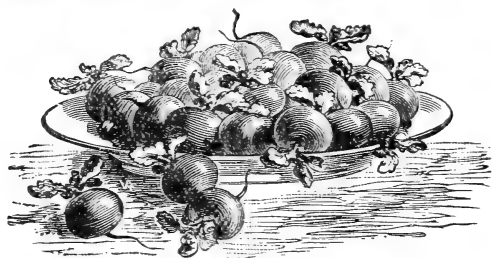
SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



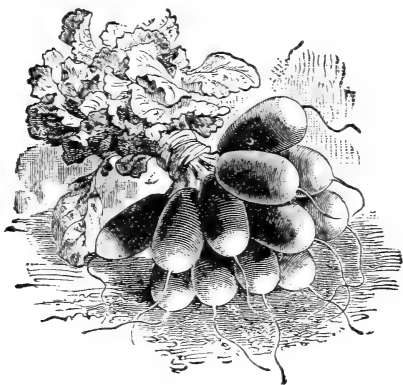
ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.

 $\frac{1}{3}$ 

FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



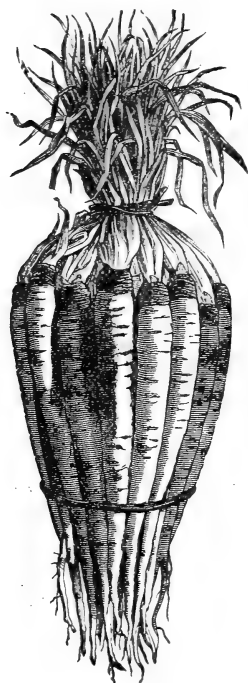
OLIVE-SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARB. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*



SALSIFY.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1514	Linnaeus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 25
1515	Victoria	20	40	1 25
	ROOTS each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.			

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALLIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Haserwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1528	Long White French.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	15	50	1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1535	Scolymus	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, and is excellent used as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1536	Swiss Chard.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMIES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape. per qt., 25 cts			
1538	Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.SCORZONERE. *Escorzonera*. *Scorzionwurzel*.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

1541	Scorzonera	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SORREL.OSEILLE. *Acedera*. *Sauerampfer*.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure, is preferable.

1544	Garden	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25



SCORZONERA.

SKIRRET.CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel*.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

1546	Skirret	Per oz.		
			\$0 30	



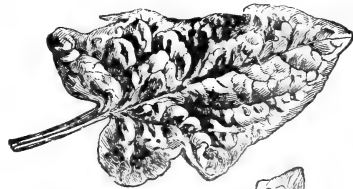
SORREL.

SPINACH.EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. *Spinat*.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart

each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1566	Round Viroflay (Thick-Leaved). Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1570	Round-Leaved. A standard sort		10	15 35
1571	Lettuce-Leaved. Popular French sort	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb	\$0 10	\$0 15 \$0 35
1573	Curled Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves; fine	10	15	35
1574	Round Fianders. Excellent and productive	10	15	35
1575	Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved). Dark green; very long standing before running to seed	10	15	35
1576	Victoria (new). Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long Standing." For spring sowing	10	20	50
1578	Prickly. Vigorous and hardy	10	15	35
1579	New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00

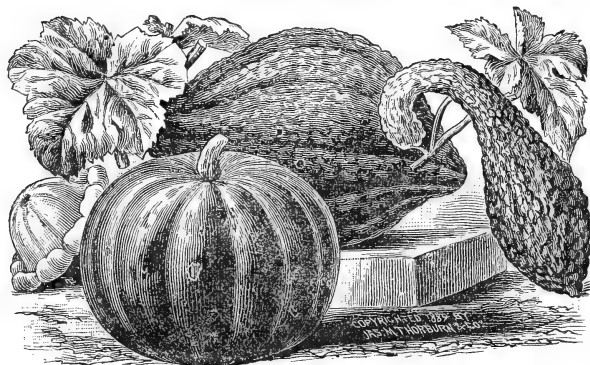


LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

SQUASH.

COURGE. Calabaza. Speiße Kürbis.

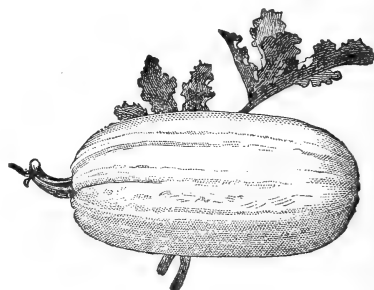
CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1583	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1584	Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality.	10	25	75
1585	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety.	10	20	60
1586	Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of the Early White Bush. Very large; fine quality.	10	25	75
1588	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer.	10	20	60
1589	Summer Crookneck, Long Green	10	25	75
1589a	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above.	10	25	75
1590	Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg-Plant.	10	25	75
1590a	Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped; an excellent summer sort.	10	25	75

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1591	Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1593	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine.	10	25	75
1594	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality.	10	25	75
1595	The Faxon. Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality.	10	30	1 00
1596	Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor.	10	25	75
1597	Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter.	10	25	75
1598.	Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late.	10	25	75



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1599	Pike's Peak. Thick bright orange flesh; fine winter sort.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1600	Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort.	10	25	75
1601	Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin.	10	25	75
1602	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter.	10	25	75
1603	Red Japan Small Turban. Fine, small, bright red, winter sort.	10	25	75
1604	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific.	10	25	75
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; as dry as a boiled chestnut.	10	25	75
1606	Fordhook. One of the best winter Squashes; fine quality.	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh.	10	25	75
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality.	15	50	1 50
1609	Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort.	10	25	75
1610	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort, green skin.	10	25	75
1611	Der Wing. Light yellow flesh; very sweet; small warty winter sort.	10	25	75
1612	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality.	10	25	75
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow.	15	50	1 50



ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614	English. White flesh, outside yellow; grows about nine inches long; ribbed.	10	25	75
1615	Italian (Cocozella di Napoli). Grows about twenty inches long, with a diameter of three or four inches. Skin smooth, dark green marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young.	10	25	75

TOMATO.

TOMATO.

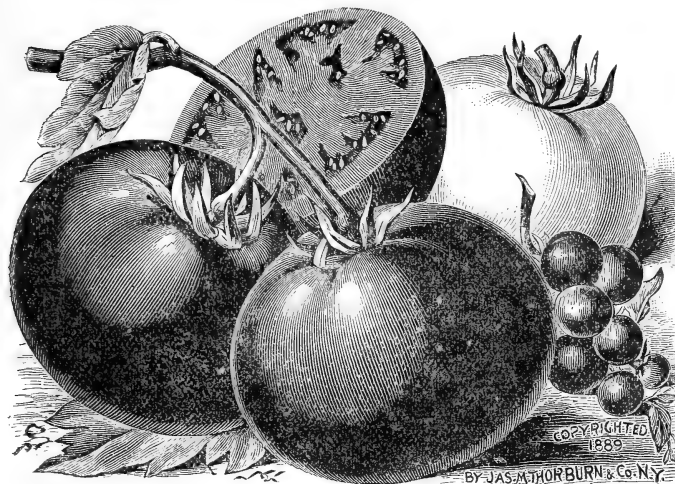
Tomates.

Liebesapfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window,

when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. (See the tomato supports quoted and illustrated, page 57 of this catalogue.) Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.



		per oz.	1/4 lb.	per lb.
1618	The Democrat (For description, see Novelties)	per pkt., 10 cts.		
1619	The Autocrat (For description, see Novelties)	per pkt., 10 cts.		
1620	The Aristocrat (For description, see Novelties)	30	\$1 00	\$3 50
1621	Thorburn Terra Cotta. See Novelties, page 10	30	1 00	3 50
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush. See Novelties, page 10	30	1 00	3 50
1623	Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes; first-class in every respect	30	85	3 00
1624	Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red	30	85	3 00
1625	Buckeye State. Very large and productive; smooth and uniform, and of fine quality	30	85	3 00
1626	Matchless. Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid	25	75	2 50
1628	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation per pkt., 10 cts.	50	1 75	6 00
1630	Ignitum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	25	75	2 50
1632	Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	25	75	2 50
1633	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early, and resembling the Acme in appearance	25	75	2 50
1634	Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1635	Table Queen. Perfectly smooth and round; large, solid; bright crimson	30	85	3 00
1636	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	25	75	2 50
1637	Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety	20	60	2 00
1638	Perfection. (Livingston.) Early, regular and productive; red	20	60	2 00
1640	Favorite. (Livingston.) Large, smooth; productive, and a good shipper	20	60	2 00
1641	Beauty. (Livingston.) Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh, regular form	20	60	2 00
1642	Stone. (Livingston.) Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet	25	75	2 50
1644	Hovey. Fine red variety; resembles the Acme, of which it is a selection	20	60	2 00
1645	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	20	60	2 00
1646	Puritan. Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	25	75	2 50
1647	Chemin. Of French origin. A fine, large, bright scarlet, smooth sort	25	75	2 50
1648	Early Advance. Bright red; medium-sized, smooth, solid; very early	25	75	2 50
1650	Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	25	75	2 50
1652	Royal Red. A first-class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red color	25	75	2 50
1653	Trophy, Large. Very solid; standard late sort; grown extensively for canning	25	75	2 50
1654	Lorillard. A splendid sort for forcing under glass, as well as for outdoor culture; bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow. Large; deeply ribbed	20	60	2 00
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	25	75	2 50
1668	Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts	30	85	3 00
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	30	85	3 00
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	30	85	3 00
1678	Red Pear-shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	40	1 25	4 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots per pkt., 10 cts.	60		
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, in clusters; used for preserves	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. Nabo. Rübe.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1704.	Early Milan. Earliest of all; with purple top			
1705	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest	10	20	60
1707	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	10	20	50
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	10	20	60
1709	White Model. Shape perfectly globular; snow white	10	20	60
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	25	75
1720	Cow-Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot.	10	20	50

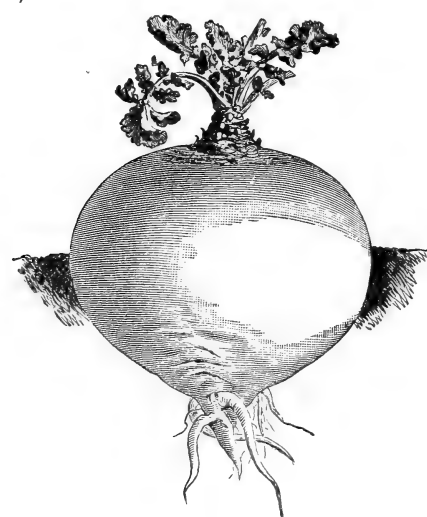


PURPLE-TOP MUNICH.

1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	20	50
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid.	10	20	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1733	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	20	50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1742	Green Globe. Very large, white-fleshed sort	10	20	50
1744	Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh	10	20	60
1748	Long White Tankard. A good keeper	10	20	60
1750	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	20	60
1751	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	10	20	60
1753	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75
1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1760	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and a good keeper	10	20	50
1761	Yellow Tankard.	10	20	60



WHITE STRAP-LEAF FLAT TURNIP.



RUTA BAGA,

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1763	Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	25	75
1764	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	20	60
1766	Montmagny. Yellow, purple-top; first-class sort	10	25	75
1769	Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	20	60
1770	Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga.	10	15	40
1772	White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	20	50
1774	Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	20	50
1775	Crimson King Ruta-Baga.	10	20	60

EAST NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1894.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

DEAR SIRS—I was advised this spring to give your "Long Keeper" tomato a trial. I did so, with "Mikado" and "Ponderosa" also, but the superiority of "Long Keeper" over both was so marked, that I feel I would like to give you my opinion of it. In shape and appearance it is unsurpassed by any tomato grown by me, and as a slicer for table, I am compelled to use the same terms. The flavor is equally fine; it is, in fact, the peer of all tomatoes, in my estimation.

Respectfully yours, (Signed) GEO. EDWARDS.



SWEET BASIL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 40	
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>			
Angelica, Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	5	20	\$1 50
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	5	10	75
Arnica. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	2	00
Balm. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	5	30	
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	5	20	1 50
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	5	20	1 25
Belladonna. Used in medicine.	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhoea	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	5	20	1 25
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
Caraway. Seeds aromatic	<i>Carum Carui</i>	5	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	40	4 00
Coriander. Seed aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	5	10	60
Dill. Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	5	10	60
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	40	4 00
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic	<i>Anethum Feniculum</i>	5	10	75
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	5	20	1 50
Fumitory. " " "	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	40	4 00
Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	5	20	2 00
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	30	3 00
Henbane. " " "	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5	20	1 50
Horehound. " " "	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	5	25	2 50
Hyssop. " " "	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	5	25	2 50
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	5	15	1 25
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	5	40	4 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	5	35	3 50
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	5	15	1 25
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	5	40	4 00
" Sweet. " " "	<i>Origanum Majorana</i>	5	20	1 50
Mint (Peppermint)	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25	2	00
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegeoides</i>	10	60	6 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	5	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	5	10	1 00
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	5	20	2 00
" Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	5	20	2 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	5	15	1 00
" Winter. " " "	<i>Satureja montana</i>	5	20	2 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	5	40	4 00
Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in Fall and Spring. 30 cents each, \$3 per doz.	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>			
" Russian (not same flavor as the true)	<i>Artemisia Redowiskii</i>	25		
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning		5	40	4 00
" French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	40	4 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	5	25	2 50

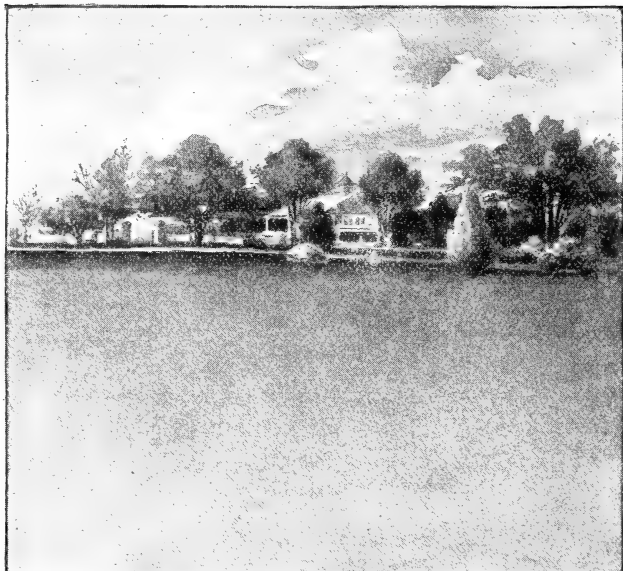
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	NO. 1.	NO. 2.	NO. 3.	NO. 4.
		By Mail, \$5. \$5.75.	By Mail, \$10. \$11.50.	By Mail, \$18. \$21.	\$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Golden-eyed Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Egyptian, and Edmand	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Half Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	All-Seasons	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn R. Dutch Stone-Head, for pickl'g	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	¼ oz.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	¼ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin				¼ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled, and Broad-Leaved	of each ¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Mkt. Gar. Private Stock	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Jenny Lind	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial and Vancluse	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Tripoli		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnip	Abbott's or Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Heroine	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	4 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Long-Standing	¼ lb.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	The Faxon	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long-Keeper		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cardinal	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red-Top Strap-Leaf, Yellow Globe, of each	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.



Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and, the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on

the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer and softer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS, CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE.

For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices. Per quart, 25 cents; ½ peck, 65 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50.

French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) per qt., 25 cents; per bus. \$4.50.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED.

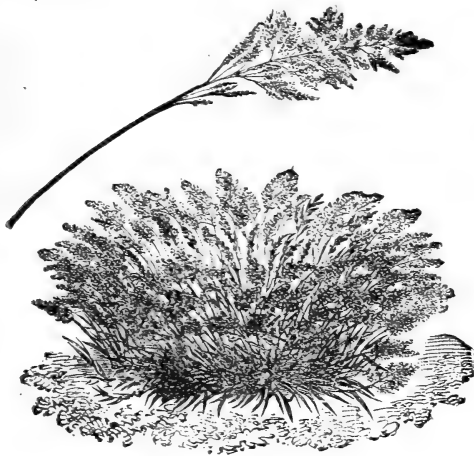
A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. To restore a lawn that is partially worn out or burned, the best time is very early in spring, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. The bare spots should be well scratched, or raked up, and this seed sown liberally: Cover the seed very thinly with earth, and then roll, or press down firmly with the back of the spade. Some **Lawn-Restoring Grass Seed** should be kept always on hand, and before every rain during the summer some of it should be sown on any parts that may appear thinner than the rest. Seed may be sown in fall, as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Price per quart-box, 30 cents; per bushel of 24 lbs., \$5.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location. For formulæ to suit different conditions, see page 49.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.



AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (Red-top Grass.)

in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed

Aira cæspitosa. (Hassock Grass.) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre

Aira flexuosa. (Wood Hair Grass.) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre

Alopecurus agrestis. (Slender Fox-tail Grass.) An annual late-flowering grass. 20 lbs. to the acre

Alopecurus pratensis. (Meadow Fox-tail Grass.) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre

Ammophila arenaria. (Beach Grass.) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts

Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre

Avena elatior. (Tall Meadow Oat Grass.) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel.)

Avena flavescens. (Yellow Oat Grass.) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon*.) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable), or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre

Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **English.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis*.

Bromus inermis. (Awnless Brome Grass.) A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to acre

Bromus mollis. (Soft Chess.) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality

Agrostis canina. (Rhode Island Bent Grass.) A valuable grass for lawns; sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 46. (12 lbs. to bus.)

Agrostis stolonifera. (Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass.) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.)

Agrostis vulgaris. (Red-top Grass.) A

valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.

\$0 30 \$22 00

25 22 00

15 12 00

20 15 00

30 22 00

20 15 00

35 25 00

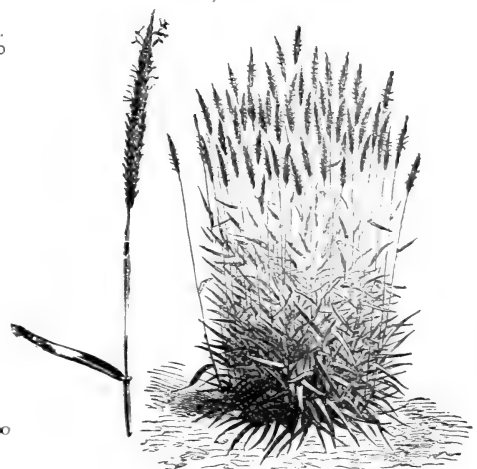
35 25 00

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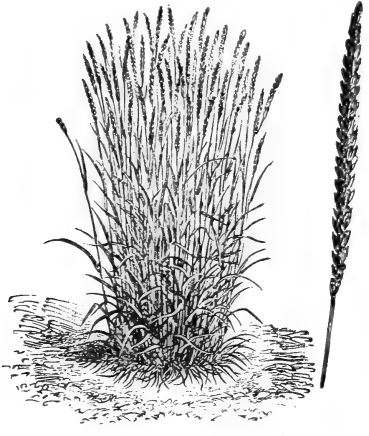

25 18 00

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.
\$0 85 \$70 00



20 13 00 ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (Sweet Vernal Grass.)

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

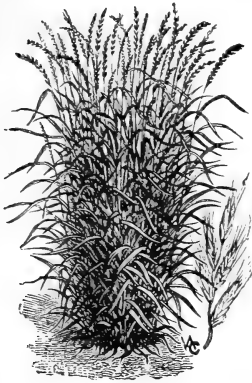
	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Bromus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Bromo Grass.</i>) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre	\$o 30	\$22 00
 Cynosurus cristatus. (<i>Crested Dog's-tail Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
Calamagrostis arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass.</i>) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value	35	30 00
Dactylis glomerata. (<i>Orchard Grass.</i>) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)	Per lb. \$o 20	Per 100 lbs. \$17 00
Dog's-tail. See <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> .		
Festuca duriuscula. (<i>Hard Fescue.</i>) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre	25	16 00
Festuca elatior. (<i>Tall Fescue.</i>) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than <i>F. pratensis</i> . 40 lbs. to the acre	30	22 00
Festuca heterophylla. (<i>Various-leaved Fescue.</i>) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high grounds. 40 lbs. to the acre	30	22 00
Festuca ovina. (<i>Sheep's Fescue.</i>) Grows freely when in high, dry, and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to acre	20	15 00
Festuca pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.</i>) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre	\$o 20	\$15 00
Festuca rubra. (<i>Red Fescue.</i>) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre.	25	18 00
Festuca tenuifolia. (<i>Slender Fescue.</i>) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
Fox-tail. See <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> .		
 Holcus lanatus. (<i>Meadow Soft Grass.</i>) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to the bus.)	25	18 00
Hungarian Grass. See <i>Panicum Germanicum</i> .		
Johnson Grass. See <i>Sorghum Halepense</i> , page 53.		
Lolium italicum. (<i>Italian Rye Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre	15	10 00
Lolium perenne. (<i>English Rye Grass.</i>) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre	15	9 00
Oat Grass. See <i>Avena elatior</i> .		
Orchard Grass. See <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> .		
Phalaris arundinacea. (<i>Reed Canary Grass.</i>) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre.	45	40 00

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.
(Orchard Grass.)

FESTUCA PRATENSIS.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.



LOLIUM ITALICUM.
(Italian Rye Grass.)

See page 48.

Panicum Germanicum. (*Hungarian Grass.*) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.) \$0 10 \$3 50

Phleum pratense. (*Timothy.*) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.) Market price

Poa aquatica. (*Water Meadow Grass.*) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre 40 30 00

Poa compressa. (*Canada Blue Grass.*) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil 20 14 00

Poa nemoralis. (*Wood Meadow Grass.*) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre 40 35 00

Poa pratensis. (*Kentucky Blue Grass.*) It is also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. Two bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed 20 12 00

Poa trivialis. (*Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.*) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre 30 22 00

Red Top. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. See *Agrostis canina*.

Rye Grass. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.

Sweet Vernal Grass. See *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

Timothy. See *Phleum pratense*.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing many varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent. •

MEADOW OR PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 1.—On Good Land, Neither too Dry nor too Wet.

3 lbs. Red Top, 1 lb. Meadow Foxtail, ½ lb. Perennial Sweet Vernal, 2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 3 lbs. Orchard Grass, 1 lb. Hard Fescue, 1 lb. Sheep's Fescue, 2 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 15 lbs. Timothy, 1 lb. Red Clover, ½ lb. Alsike Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$4.25.

No. 2.—For High and Dry Land.

3 lbs. Red Top, 4 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 2 lbs. Meadow Brome Grass, ½ lb. Crested Dog's-Tail,

5 lbs. Orchard Grass, 1 lb. Hard Fescue, 1 lb. Sheep's Fescue, 1 lb. Meadow Soft Grass, 10 lbs. Timothy, 1 lb. Rough-Stalk Meadow Grass, 1 lb. Red Clover, ½ lb. White Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$5.

No. 3.—On Wet, Late Land.

4 lbs. Red Top, 2½ lbs. Creeping Bent, 4 lbs. Orchard Grass, 2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Fescue, 1 lb. Tall Fescue, 1 lb. Meadow Soft Grass, 3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 10 lbs. Timothy, 1 lb. Red Clover, ½ lb. Alsike Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$4.50.

PASTURE MIXTURE OF GRASSES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4.—On Good Land, Neither too Wet nor too Dry.

2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 2 lbs. Red Top, ½ lb. Perennial Sweet Vernal, 4 lbs. Orchard Grass, 3 lbs. Sheep's Fescue, 1 lb. Hard Fescue, 1 lb. Meadow Soft Grass, 3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Foxtail, 5 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass, 6 lbs. Timothy, ½ lb. Yellow Trefoil, 1 lb. Red Clover, 1 lb. White Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$5.25.

No. 5.—On Dry Land.

2 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass, 3½ lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Brome Grass, 3 lbs. Orchard

Grass, 1 lb. Hard Fescue, 3 lbs. Sheep's Fescue, ½ lb. Perennial Sweet Vernal, 6 lbs. Timothy, 3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 2 lbs. Field Burnet, 3 lbs. Sainfoin, 1 lb. Red Clover, 1 lb. White Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$5.25.

No. 6.—On Wet Land.

3 lbs. Red Top, 3 lbs. Orchard Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Fescue, 1 lb. Tall Fescue, 1 lb. Meadow Soft Grass, 3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Foxtail, 8 lbs. Timothy, 1 lb. Rough Stalk Meadow Grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass, 1 lb. Alsike Clover, 1 lb. White Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$5.

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa. (*Lucerne*.) This is the same as *Lucerne*. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre \$0 20 \$13 00

Alsike Clover. (*Trifolium hybridum*.) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre 20 16 00

Bokhara Clover. (*Melilotus alba*.) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00

Egyptian Clover. (*Trifolium Alexandrinum*.) It yields heavily in Egypt, and would likely do well on irrigable land in warm countries. It is as productive as *Lucerne*, and grows a little taller. 35 30 00

Scarlet Clover. (*Trifolium incarnatum*.) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre 15 6 00

Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.

Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (*Anthyllis vulneraria*.) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre 35 30 00

Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*.) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under price variable.

Medium Red Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*.) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations price variable.

White Clover. (*Trifolium repens*.) Valuable for lawns and pastures, price variable. \$0 35 \$30 00

Yellow Trefoil. (*Medicago lupulina*.) This may be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre 20 15 00

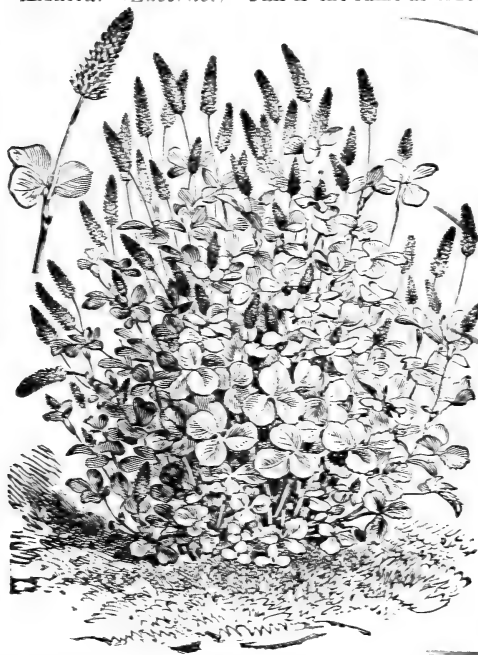
BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices variable.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i> .)	\$0 10	\$5 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	5 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i> .)	10	5 00
Lettuce Seed per oz., 5 cents.	25	
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i> .)	15	
Millet, American, or German. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	4 00
" White French	15	10 00
" Red French	20	
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i> .)	15	8 00
German.	20	6 00
Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i> .)	10	6 50
Vetches for Pigeons	10	5 50
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds . per bottle, 35c.		
Gravel for Cages per quart, 6c.		
Cuttle-fish Bone per pound, 40c.		
Sunflower Seed for Parrots. Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$5.50.		

ESCULENT PLANTS and ROOTS.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal (2 years)	per 1,000, \$6.	\$1 00
" " Palmetto	per 1,000, \$6.	1 00
" " Barr Mammoth	per 1,000, \$6.	1 00
Chive Plants	per bunch, 25 cents.	
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long.	\$0 75	4 00
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces	20	75
Jerusalem Artichoke	per qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4.	
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cts.	1 00
Sea Kale Roots		1 00
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	each, 30 cts.	3 00
Onion Sets, etc. See page 30.		



SCARLET CLOVER.



KIDNEY VETCH, OR SAND CLOVER.

CEREALS.

*** Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvass bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN.

(56 lbs. to bushel), all northern raised sorts—

	Per ear	Per 100 ears	Per qt.	Per bus.
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder	\$0 05	\$3 00	\$0 15	\$1 75
Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent	05	4 00	15	1 50
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint)	05	3 00	15	1 50
Golden Dent. Farmer's Favorite	05	3 00	15	1 50
Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive	05	3 00	15	1 50
Golden Dew-Drop. (Yellow Flint.) Early	05	3 00	15	1 75
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent	05	3 00	15	1 75
King Philip. Early dark yellow Flint	05	3 00	15	1 75
Long White Flint, or Sanford	05	3 00	15	1 50
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain	05	3 00	15	1 50
Long Yellow. (Flint.) Standard sort	05	3 00	15	1 75
Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain	05	3 00	15	1 75
Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing corn, with exceedingly large ears and grain	05	3 00	15	1 50
Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow	05	3 00	15	1 50
White Pearl	05	3 00	15	1 50
Wisconsin White Dent	05	3 00	15	1 75
Waterloo Early Dent. Early; golden			15	1 50
Giant White Dent. Very large Dent			15	1 50
Southern Queen. Golden Dent, early			15	1 50
Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder				1 75
Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel)				2 50
Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable both for fodder and ensilage	05	3 50	15	1 75
Pop-Corn In ears, per lb., 10 cents				



MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS.

	Per qt.	Per bus.
BARLEY (48 lbs. to bushel)—		
Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety	\$0 10	\$1 25
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel)—		
American Silver-Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common	15	1 50
Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety	15	1 50
OATS, Australian	10	1 00
Clydesdale	10	1 00
Welcome	10	1 00
RYE (56 lbs. to bushel)—		
Winter Excelsior	15	1 25
Spring	20	2 00
WHEAT (60 lbs. to bushel)—		
Fultz (Bald)	10	1 75
Fife	10	1 75
Improved Red Clawson	10	1 75
Lancaster	10	1 75
Mediterranean Hybrid	10	1 75
Carman No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, dark amber. Straw very strong. As early as Rye. Very hardy	20	3 00
Carman No. 52. Pure wheat cross. Heads symmetrical, broad; brown chaff, nearly beardless. Medium to ripen. Light amber kernels, four to a breast; nine breasts to a side	25	4 00
Vermont Spring Wheat	15	2 00

Also New York Spring Wheat in season at market price.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

- ASPERULA ODORATA.** (*Waldmeister*.) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.
- BEANS—Common English Horse Beans.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Soja hispida.** (Soja Bean.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen.** Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Improved Dwarf.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- California Golden Long-Brush.** Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- BROOM SCOTCH.** (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- BURNET—Common Field.** Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soil; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye Grass, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.
- CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.
- CATERPILLARS.** A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salad. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cts.
- CHICORY—Large-Rooted.** A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- COTTON—Sea Island.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Tennessee Upland.** 25 lbs., to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- COW PEAS.** Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. 1½ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$2.50 to \$3.
- DHOURA—Guinea Corn.** See Sorghum.
- ESPARSETTE.** See *Onobrychis sativa*.
- ESPARTO GRASS.** (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 75 cents.
- FENUGREEK.** An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cents.
- FLAT PEA.** See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.
- FLAX SEED.** Price variable.
- FURZE.** (*Ulex Europæa*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.
- GUINEA GRASS.** See Sorghum.
- GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA.** An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- HOP SEED.** Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., \$5 cents.
- INDIGO SEED.** (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.
- IRIS PABULARIA.** A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.
- JAPAN CLOVER.** See *Lespedeza striata*.
- JERUSALEM CORN.** See Sorghum.
- JUTE.** An annual plant. The fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- KAFFIR CORN.** See Sorghum.
- KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover.** See Clovers, page 49.
- LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS.** (Flat Pea.) A new perennial forage plant, possessing many valuable features. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drouth, yields superior forage for all farm stock, and has excellent qualities as a fertilizer. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.
- LENTILS—Best Imported.** Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.
- LESPEDEZA STRIATA.** (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 30 cents; per 100 lbs., \$22.
- LIQUORICE.** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods per oz., 20 cents.
- LUPINS—Blue.** Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- White.** One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- Yellow.** Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a green manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 44.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which insect-powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 80 cts.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE. (*Sacaline*.) This hardy perennial plant is a native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It has been known to European and American nurserymen for many years, but its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, is perfectly hardy, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. It grows to a height of ten or twelve feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry, by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 50 cents; per lb., \$6.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea*.) Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$9.

RAPE, Dwarf Essex, English. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.50.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as a Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.



SPURRY.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize*.) It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize*.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Red Kaffir Branching Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SPURRY. (*Spergularia arvensis*.) Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in 4 to 6 weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs., for \$1; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.



SPRING VETCHES.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$13.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per^aoz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

TOBACCO SEED, continued.

Kentucky Burley. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$3.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

VETCHES—Spring. (*Vicia sativa*.) Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.

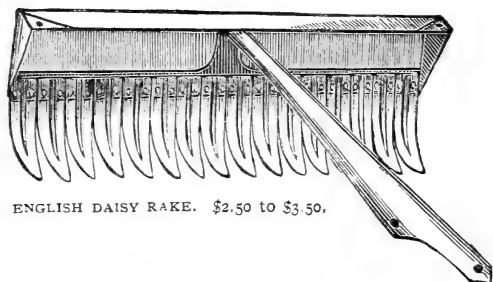
Sand, Winter or Hairy Vetch. (*Vicia villosa*.) This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, and generally mixed with Rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per qt., 30 cents; per bus., \$6.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest used to gather it by beating it off into their canoes and then cure it for winter food. Before sowing, put the rice in coarse cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, with soft mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$18.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade) 2 sizes, \$1 and \$1 50	Each	Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY . . . \$2.50 to \$3 50	Each
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns	35	STEEL WIRE	75
Atomizers, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 56	2 00	WOODEN, for lawns 40 cts. to	60
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. See cut page 56. \$1, \$2 and	3 00	LAWN AND SCARIFYING	75
JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE. For distributing plant and insect powders	3 50	Lawn Sprinkler, PECK'S IMPROVED. Stand-ard, 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, thus distributing the water in a fine shower over an area of 60 feet. See cut.	
Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning with one hand \$1 50 to	2 00	4-arm sprinkler	3 00
Canes, BAMBOO, 10 to 12 feet long; very strong and heavy . . . \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000 .		8-arm sprinkler	3 75
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 56	35	Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED	1 50
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING 75 cts. to	1 00	THE REDDICK. A new and improved trap, possessing the good qualities of all the old ones. It is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a <i>perfect trap</i>	1 00
HAY OR STABLE 50 cts. to	60	Moss, SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways. 1 barrel bale, \$1.50; 5 barrel bale, \$5 .	
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED OR STRAWBERRY FORKS	40	Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other green house plants \$1.50 per bbl. .	
MANURE, Long and short-handled . 75 cts. to	1 00	ROTTED \$1 50 per bbl. .	
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds ½-peck stems .	1 50	Plant Sticks, ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet 1½ cts. per running foot .	
No. 2, holds 1 peck stems .	2 00	ROUND, painted green, 5 and 6 feet	
No. 3, holds ¾-bushel stems .	2 50	. . . . . 2 cts. per running foot .	
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet . . .	75	SOUTHERN CANES, 10 to 12 feet long, very strong \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000 .	
Garden Reels, for above; of wrought iron . .		Pruner, WATERS' LONG - HANDLED TREE.	
. 75 cts. and	1 00	See cut. 4 feet	1 00
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK. \$1 per doz.	10	6 feet	1 10
Grafting Wax, in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages . .		8 feet	1 25
. 30 cts. per lb.		10 feet	1 25
Grass Border Shears \$2.25 to	2 75	"THE LEVIN." The strongest hand-shear extant. It is made of the finest steel. Though only 7 ounces in weight, it is so strong that it can cut through half an inch of dry oak. See cut, page 56	1 00
Grass Edging Knives \$1.50 to	2 00	Pump, MYER'S SPRAY. See description, page 60	4 50
Grass Hooks, or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH, welded back 35 cts. to	70	Raffia, for tying	
Harrow, HELLER'S RIDING. One horse; 2 sizes \$5 and	10 00	. . . 25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75 .	
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade . .		Rakes, AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel handled .	
. \$1 50 to	3 00	. . . . . 40 cts. to	60
AMERICAN	1 25	LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.	
Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled	50	Rollers. See page 59.	
DRAW OF CORN 40 cts. to	50	Saws, PRUNING, various sizes and kinds. 70c. to	1 25
GRUB 75 cts. to	1 00	Scissors, GRAPE, best English. For thinning the bunches \$1 and	1 25
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK	75	GRAPE, German	50
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH, 4 to 10-in. . 25 cts. to	80	AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER. Holds the bunches	30
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers . .		AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER. Nickled . .	50
. 50 cts. to	75	FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers 75 cts. and	1 50
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose	10	Scythes, ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches \$1.75 and	2 00
Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles. See Bulb Catalogue.)		Scythe Stones, ROUND WELSH TALACRE . .	
Knives, ASPARAGUS, English (Saw Blade) . .		. . . . . \$1.50 per doz. .	15
ASPARAGUS, American	35	Scythe Rifles, TRIPLE EMERY-COATED . .	
BUDDING AND PRUNING, Best English . . \$1 to	2 00	. . . . . \$1 per doz. .	10
GRASS EDGING \$1 50 to	2 00	Shears, GRASS BORDER, best English, 8, 9 and 10 inches \$2.25 to	2 75
Labels, WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—		GRASS BORDER, American, 9 inches	2 00



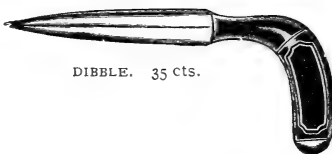
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



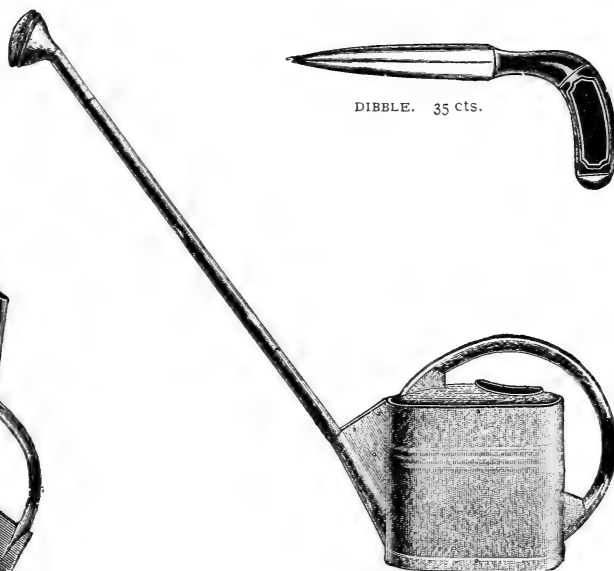
EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



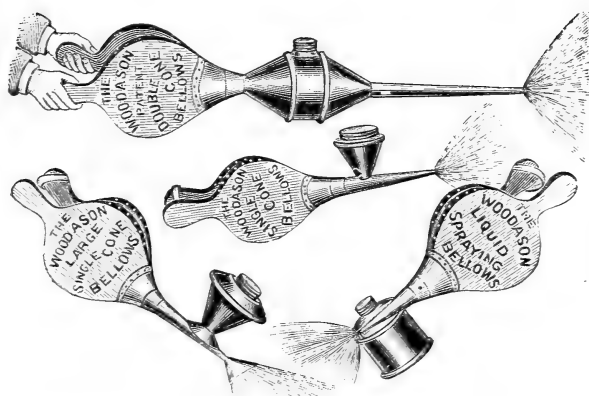
PECK'S IMPROVED LAWN SPRINKLER.



DIBBLE. 35 cts.

SCUFFLE HOE.
25 to 80 cts.FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.

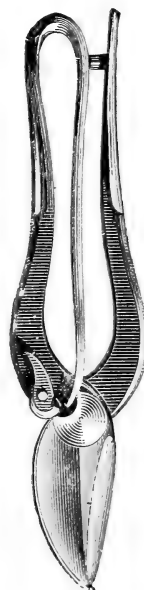
THE LEVIN PRUNER. \$1.



WOODASON'S BELLOWES. \$1, \$2 and \$3



NOYES' WEEDER. 25 cts.

PERFECTION
PRUNING SHEARS.WATCH-SPRING
PRUNING SHEARS.
\$1.25 and \$1.50.

IMPLEMENTS and REQUISITES—continued.

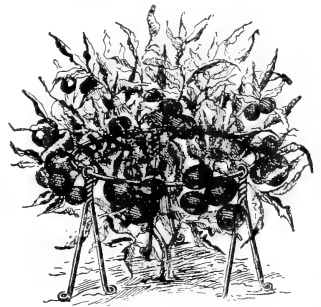
	Each		Each
Shears, HAND PRUNING, Wiss'. Spiral spring.		Thermometers. No. 1. SEIXE'S SELF-REG-	
Three sizes. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	\$1 25	ISTERING. Registers both heat and cold,	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1 50	indicating exactly how hot or how cold	
9 inches	1 75	it has been since last notation. It is easily	
HEDGE. Four sizes	\$1.25 to	reset by a horseshoe magnet, which accom-	
POLE PRUNING, Wiss'. Two sizes	\$2.50 and	panies each instrument. In black enameled	
PERFECTION PRUNING. See cut, page 56.	3 00	cases	\$2 50
The best made. No. 1, 7 inches	2 00	No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long;	
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	numbers and letters hand-painted	1 00
No. 3, 9 inches	3 00	No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE	30
No. 4, 10 inches	3 50	No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Box-	
WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING. \$1.25 and	1 50	wood, with heavy brass tip; specially made	
WATERS' LONG - HANDLED TREE PRUNER.		for plunging. Plain red spirit columns	2 00
See Pruners, on page 55.		Trellis, RANDALL'S GARDEN. For cut and de-	
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. Best quality. For		scription, see page 44.	
trimming grass	60 cts. to	. . . . . Per 10 feet length, 75 cts.	
Shovels, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and	80	Watering Pots, FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized	
diamond pointed; long or short handles. \$1 to	1 25	iron 6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts.,	2 00
Spades, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL . . . \$1 and	1 25	Weeders, EXCELSIOR	15
Sprayers. See page 60.		LAWN. For removing dock, dandelion, etc.;	
Sprinklers. See Lawn Sprinkler, page 55.		can also be used as an Asparagus knife	35
Syringes. See page 60.		NOYES'. See cut, page 56	25
Trowels, SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very		LANG'S. See cut below	25
strong	50 cts. to		
	60		

Galvanized Wire Tomato Support.



NOT IN USE.

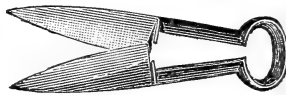
It is made of galvanized wire, that will not rust or rot out. It is easily set, and the legs being double, the greater the pressure the firmer the support. It takes up no room in the winter, as it may simply be hung on a peg till wanted again next year. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, most easily operated and cheapest support we have seen. Price, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.40.



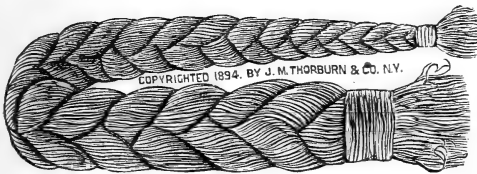
IN USE.



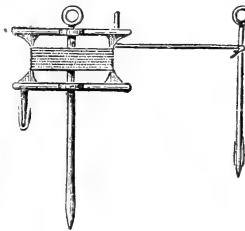
GRAPE SCISSORS. \$1 and \$1 25.



SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 60 cts. to 80 cts.

ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE.
Two sizes, \$1 and \$1.50.FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.

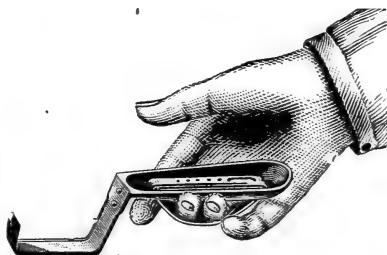
RAFFIA, FOR TYING.



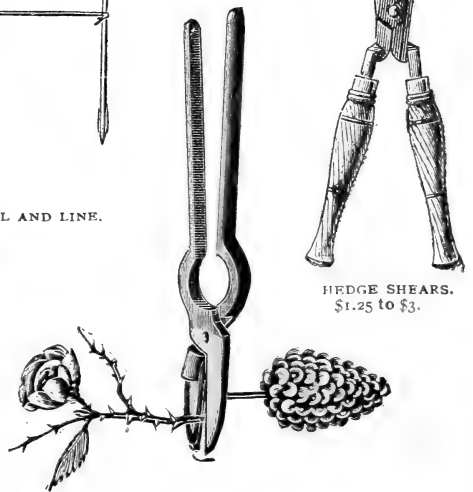
GARDEN REEL AND LINE.



GRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1.50 to \$2.

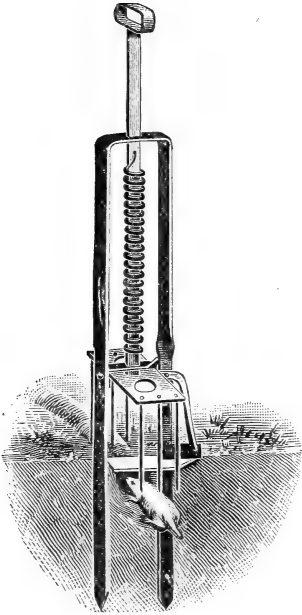


LANG'S WEEDER. 25 cts.

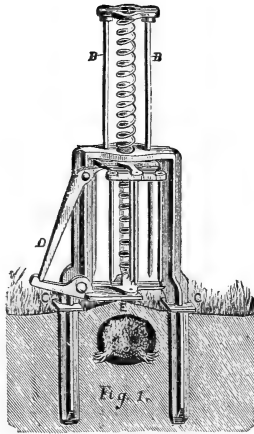


FLOWER AND GRAPE SCISSORS. 30 and 50 cts.

HEDGE SHEARS.
\$1.25 to \$3.



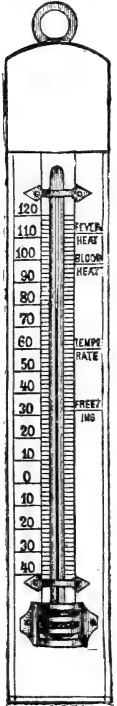
THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP. \$1.



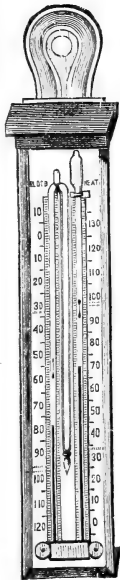
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.50.



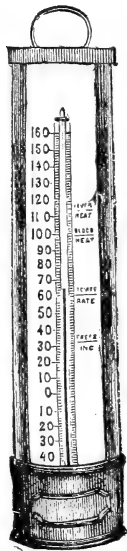
MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.50-
See Page 60.



PORCELAIN THERMOMETER. \$1.



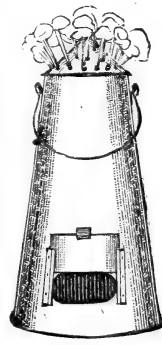
SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$2.50.



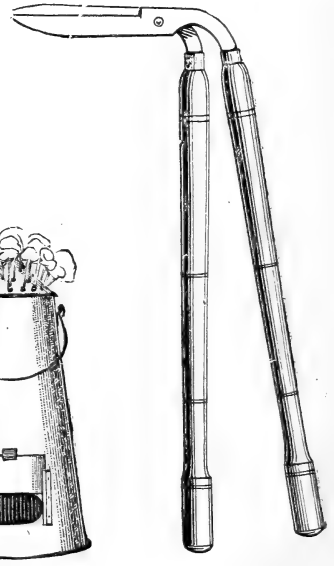
TIN CASE, FIG. 1 THERMOMETER. 30 cents.



HOT-BED THERMOMETER. \$2.



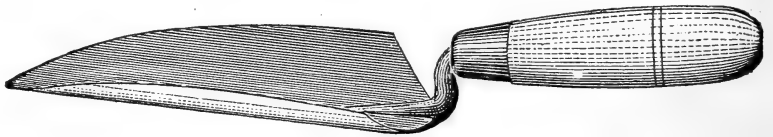
"EUREKA" FUMIGATOR.



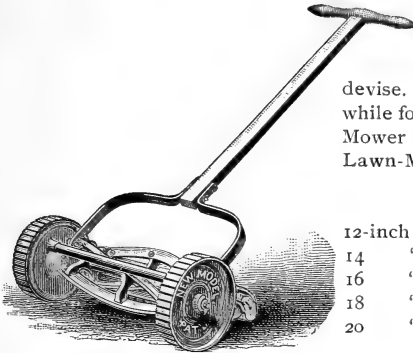
BORDER SHEARS. \$2 25 to \$2 75.



TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST STEEL GARDEN TRICVEL. 50 to 60 cts.

LAWN-MOWERS.**THE NEW MODEL.**

NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequalled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

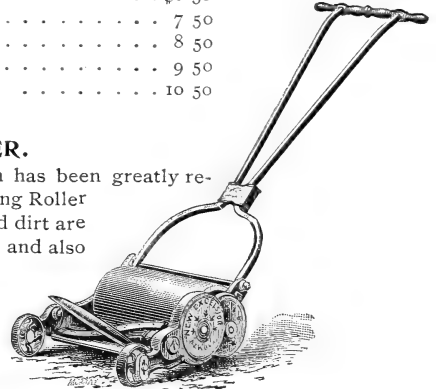
12-inch cut	.....	\$6 50
14 "	.....	7 50
16 "	.....	8 50
18 "	.....	9 50
20 "	.....	10 50

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	.....	\$8 00	16-inch cut	.....	\$11 00
12 "	.....	9 00	18 "	.....	12 00
14 "	.....	10 00	20 "	.....	13 00



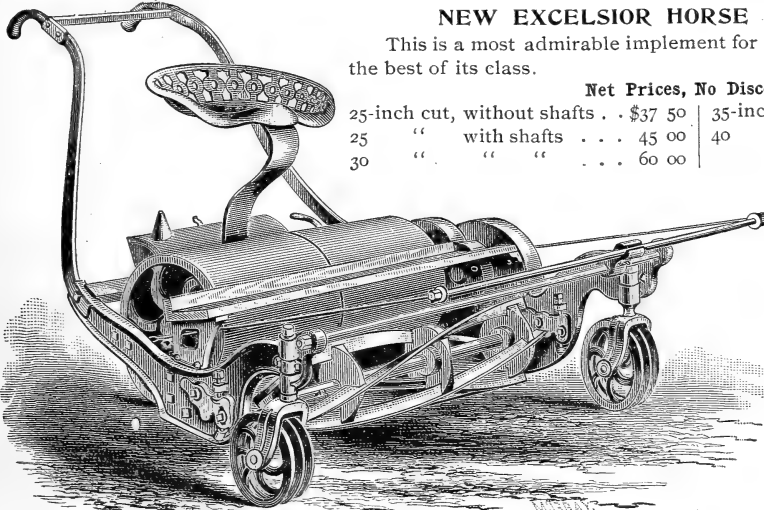
EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts	..	\$37 50	35-inch cut, with shafts	..	\$75 00
25 " with shafts	..	45 00	40 " " "	..	90 00
30 " " "	..	60 00			




NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

"O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low-priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$4 50
14 "	.....	5 00
16 "	.....	5 50

 **Full Directions** for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.


GARDEN.

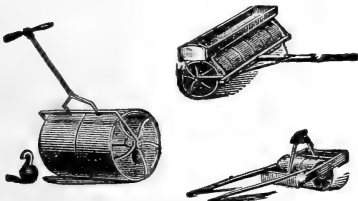
With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam.	Weight,	Price
	in.	ab't lbs.	
Two sections, 7½-in. face	15	125	\$7 20
" 12 "	20	300	15 50
" 12 "	24	400	19 00

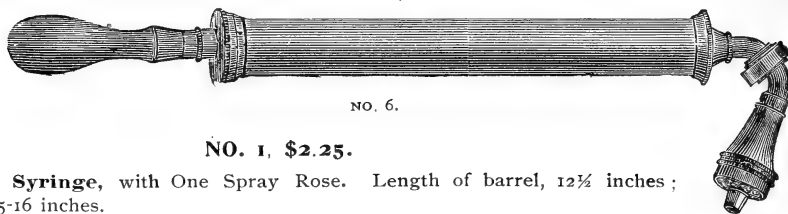
FIELD.

Four sections, 12-in. face, with pole or shafts	20	650	32 00
Five " 12 "	25	1,000	46 00

 With whiffle, \$2 extra.



SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.



NO. 6.

NO. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

NO. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

NO. 3, \$5.50.

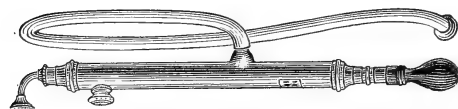
Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

NO. 4, \$6.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

NO. 6, \$7.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



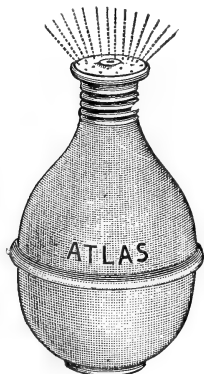
ECLIPSE COMBINED SYRINGE AND FORCE PUMP.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. \$1.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. ANGLE-NECK. \$1.



The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump. This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cts.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window gardening. \$1.

" Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.

Atlas Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



NO. 3.

Myers' Bucket Brass Spray Pump,

With Agitator, complete with Hose, Combination Fine and Coarse Spray and Solid Stream Nozzle.

This Spray Pump is constructed of brass, and is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used for spraying. It is arranged so that the heavy work is done on the down stroke of the plunger and nothing on the up. It is thus very easy to operate, and has extraordinary power. It will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows, etc. For spraying, it is arranged so that it discharges a fine jet in bottom of bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated. The pump is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. (See cut, page 58.) Price, complete, \$4.50.

THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

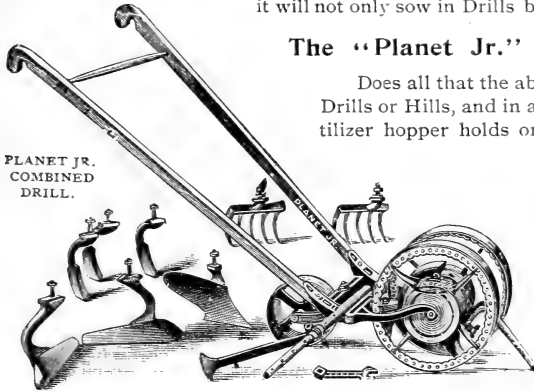
It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow in Drills but also in Hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. **Price, \$11.**

The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

Does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$16.**

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

Unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from; the cultivator teeth mellow the soil, etc. **Price, \$10.**



PLANET JR.
COMBINED
DRILL.

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. **Price, \$7.50.**

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

It can be used straddle of the rows or between the rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. **Price, complete, \$7. Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$4.**

The Fire-Fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations, and variety of attachments, are striking features of this favorite. **Price, \$4.50.**

PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.



PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.

This cloth is useful for protecting plants from frosts, and for covering hot-beds and frames instead of glass. It is specially prepared to prevent mildewing and rotting.

Light grade, per yard, 5 cts; per piece of 68 yards, \$2 50
Medium grade, " 9 cts; " 62 " 4 25
Heavy grade, " 12 cts; " 40 " 4 25

COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The Tubs are made of the best cypress timber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

Natural Varnish finish on the wood :

	Each
12-in. diam. by 11-in. high	\$1 00
15 " " 14 "	1 50
18 " " 16½ "	2 00
21 " " 18½ "	2 50
24 " " 20½ "	3 00



FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

 Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal. Very finely powdered 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.

" " **No. 3.** Coarser than the above per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$40.

Crushed, or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$45.

Unleached Wood-Ashes per ton, \$22. In less quantities, \$2.50 per bag of 167 lbs.

Sheep Manure Pulverized. Good for lawns. 5 lbs., 30c.; 25-lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$45.

Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers. Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

Dalmatian Insect Powder. Per ½ lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 45 cts.

Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to twenty gallons of water. ½ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use.

Full directions for use on each box. Per lb. box, 50 cts.

Hammond's Grape Dust. For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. It is not only a preventive, but it cures plants already affected. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.

Hellebore, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry by dusting on with bellows, or as a liquid mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water. Per lb. box, 30c.; ½-lb. box, 20 cents; ¼-lb. box, 15 cents.

Paris Green, New Process. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cents; ½-lb. can, 20 cents; ¼-lb. can, 15 cents.

Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon. ½-gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.

London Purple. As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved. Per lb. 25 cts.

Slug Shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.

Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cents; 10 lbs., 60 cents; 100 lbs. \$4.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per ½-lb. tin, 25 cents.

Tobacco Dust. If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box, 10 cts.; 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs. \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs. \$2.75; per bale of about 400 lbs. \$4.50.

Tobacco Extract. A powerful extract of Tobacco, for destroying lice, red spider, mealy bugs, etc. For SYRINGING, dilute ten times with water. For greenhouses, diluted half and half with water and evaporated from pans, adding water from time to time as it thickens, it will check the development of plant lice on Roses or Chrysanthemums. It is necessary that sufficient vapor be thrown out to fill the house. Per ½ pt. 25c.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 60 cts.; gal. \$1.50.

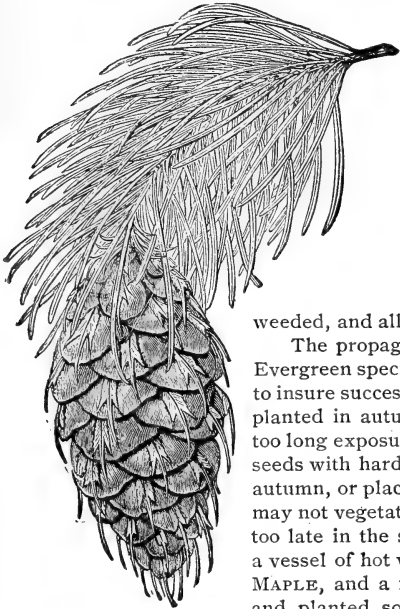
Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 18 cts.; 2-lb. box, 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs. \$1.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.

Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. It prevents potato rot, downy mildew, anthracnose of grape, peach, pear and cherry blight. This mixture is scientifically prepared, so that by adding water at the rate of 50 gallons to one gallon of the mixture, and stirring, it is ready for use. Per qt. 50 cts.; per gal. can, \$1.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.


In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or boxes; if in cold-frames the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.




PICEA DOUGLASII.

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

Evergreen Tree Seeds.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

 Under the new nomenclature some species formerly attached to ABIES have been placed under PICEA, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies			
amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high	\$0 50	\$6 00
" balsamea	Balsam Fir	20	1 25
" bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive, deep green foliage	1 00	14 00
" brachyphylla	Short-leaved Fir	60	7 00
" Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce	35	3 50
" concolor	California White Silver Fir	35	3 50
" firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35	3 50
" magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	50	6 00
" Mertensiana	California Hemlock Spruce	75	9 00
" Mariesii	A new Japanese Silver Fir	75	9 00
" Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	20	2 00
" nobilis	Noble Fir; from California	50	6 00
" pectinata	European Silver Fir	10	60
" Pinsapo	Spanish Fir	25	2 50
" sacchalinesis	A tall pyramidal species from Japan	90	12 00
" subalpina	California Dwarf Mountain Spruce	40	4 50
" Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree, upwards of 100 feet high	75	9 00
Arbor-vitæ	See Thuja.		
Arctostaphylos			
glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	20	1 50
" pungens	Erect Manzanita	20	1 50
" tomentosa . . . . .	. . . . .	30	3 00
" uva-ursi	Bearberry	40	4 00
Azalea			
calendulacea	Flame-colored Shrub (in pods)	40	4 00
" occidentalis (clean seed)	California Azalea	2 00	
" viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40	4 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.


		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Box	\$0 20	\$1 50
<i>Cedrus Atlantica argentea</i>	Mount Atlas Cedar	30	3 00
" <i>Deodara</i>	Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar	40	4 00
" <i>Libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each .	30	3 00
<i>Cephalotaxus drupacea</i>	From Japan	30	3 00
<i>Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) obtusa</i>	Japan Cypress. 75 to 100 feet	50	6 00
" <i>pisifera</i>	Japan Cypress. A much smaller variety than the above . . .	50	6 00
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolia</i>	Hardy evergreen Box-leaved Shrub	25	2 50
<i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height .	20	1 50
<i>Cupressus horizontalis</i>	Horizontal Cypress	20	1 50
" <i>Guadalupensis</i>	From California	40	4 00
" <i>Goveniana</i>	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40	4 00
" <i>Lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cypresses . . .	40	4 00
" <i>MacNabiana</i>	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form .	35	3 50
" <i>macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy . . .	15	1 00
" <i>sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	15	1 00
<i>Daphniphyllum macropodon</i>	From Japan	25	2 50
Fir Tree	See Abies and Picea.		
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	European Juniper	10	60
" <i>Bermudiana</i>	Barbados or Bermuda Cedar	30	3 00
" <i>oxycedrus</i>	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10	1 00
" <i>prostrata</i>	Prostrate Cedar	10	60
" <i>rigida</i>	From Japan	25	2 50
" <i>Sabina</i>	Common Savin	10	1 00
" <i>Virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	10	50
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree . .	40	4 50
Picea <i>Ajanensis</i>	A beautiful Japanese Fir	80	10 00
" <i>Ajanensis microsperma</i>	From Japan	90	12 00
" <i>Alcoquiana</i>	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75	9 00
" <i>Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spruce	30	3 00
" <i>Engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's Spruce	75	8 00
" <i>excelsa</i>	Norway Spruce	10	60
" <i>Glehnii</i>	From Japan. Dwarf and compact	1 25	16 00
" <i>Menziesii</i>	Menzies' Fir; most graceful	50	5 00
" <i>nigra</i>	Black Spruce	35	3 50
" <i>polita</i>	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree .	75	9 00
" <i>pungens</i>	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	50	6 00
" <i>Williamsonii (Pattoniana)</i>	Williamson's California Spruce	60	7 00
" <i>Yessoensis</i>	From Japan	90	12 00
Pinus <i>Aleppica</i>	French Pine	25	2 50
" <i>Austriaca</i>	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; sombre and massive aspect .	15	1 50
" <i>Australis</i>	Yellow Pine	40	4 00
" <i>Canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	25	2 50
" <i>Cembra</i>	Cembran Stone Pine	10	40
" <i>Cephalonica vera</i>	Greek Silver Fir	40	4 00
" <i>contorta</i>	Twisted Pine	80	10 00
" <i>Coulteri</i>	Coulter's California Pine	40	4 00
" <i>densiflora</i>	Japan Pine. Rapid-growing and hardy; very beautiful . . .	35	3 50
" <i>edulis</i>	The "Pinon," or "Indian Nut-Pine"	30	3 00
" <i>excelsa</i>	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	35	3 50
" <i>flexilis</i>	Graceful Pine of California	50	5 00
" <i>insignis</i>	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height . . .	25	2 50
" <i>Jeffreyi</i>	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40	4 00
" <i>Koraiensis</i>	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage .	80	10 00
" <i>Lambertiana</i>	Sugar Pine	30	3 00
" <i>Laricio</i>	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	15	1 50
" <i>Llaveana</i>	Llav's Mexican Pine	50	5 00
" <i>maritima</i>	Seaside Pine	10	40
" <i>Massoniana</i>	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	25	2 50
" <i>monophylla</i>	California Nut Pine	30	3 00
" <i>monticola</i>	Mountain Weymouth Pine of California	60	6 00
" <i>muricata</i>	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	60	7 00
" <i>parviflora</i>	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery .	50	6 00
" <i>Pinea</i>	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10	40
" <i>ponderosa (Benthiana)</i>	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high . . .	30	3 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Pinus rigida	Northern Pitch Pine	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ Sabiniana	Sabine's Nut Pine	30	3 00
“ Strobos	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	15	1 50
“ sylvestris	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color	15	1 50
“ Torreyana	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
“ tuberculata	Tuberled Pine of California	50	5 00
Podocarpus macrophylla	From Japan	75	8 00
Sciadopitys verticillata	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall, conical tree, 100 feet high.	75	8 00
Scotch Fir	See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
Sequoia gigantea	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	80	10 00
“ sempervirens	California Redwood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00
Spruce Tree	See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
Taxus baccata	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	15	1 25
“ brevifolia	California Yew	80	10 00
“ cuspidata	Japanese Yew	80	10 00
Thea viridis	The Tea Plant of Japan	20	2 00
Thuja aurea	Golden Arbor-vitæ	15	1 50
“ articulata	Jointed “ (The Arar Tree)	75	
“ occidentalis	American “	20	1 75
“ orientalis	Chinese “	15	1 00
“ compacta	Compact “	20	2 00
“ gigantea	Giant Oregon Arbor-vitæ. 150 feet high	50	6 00
“ Tatarica	Tartarian Arbor-vitæ	30	3 00
Thujopsis dolobrata	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	6 00
“ Standishii	From Japan	80	10 00
Torreya Californica	California Nutmeg	15	1 50
“ nucifera	Japanese Nutmeg	35	3 50
Tsuga Sieboldii	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
Yucca angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Yucca	80	10 00
“ baccata	Berry-bearing Yucca	40	4 00
“ brevifolia	Short-leaved Yucca	40	4 00
“ filamentosa	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle.	50	5 00
“ gloriosa	Mound Lily	60	6 00
“ Whipplei	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds.

For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 44.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer campestre	European Field Maple	\$0 10	\$0 40
“ circinatum	Round-leaved Maple	15	1 25
“ glabrum	Oregon Maple	15	1 50
“ Japonicum	Japanese Maple	50	6 00
“ macrophyllum	Large-leaved Maple	10	60
“ platanoides	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	40
“ pseudo-platanus	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	40
“ rubrum	Red Maple	20	2 00
“ saccharinum	Sugar Maple	15	1 00
“ “ nigrum	Black Sugar Maple	15	1 50
Actinidia arguta	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
Æsculus flava	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye		25
“ glabra	Ohio Buckeye		25
Ailanthus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	1 00
Alnus communis	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	10	50
“ incana	Smooth White Alder	15	75
“ Oregona	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
Amelanchier Canadensis	Shad Bush, or Service Berry	25	2 50
Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	15	1 00
Ampelopsis Veitchii	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	15	1 50
“ quinquefolia	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	15	1 00
Amygdalis vulgaris dulcis	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		30
Andromeda calyculata	Leather Leaf	15	
Aralia Sieboldii	From Japan. Handsome palm-like shrub . per 1,000 seeds, 60c.		
“ “ variegata	From Japan. Variegated-leaved	2 00	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Arbutus Menziesii	Madrona Tree	\$0 30	\$3 00
“ Unedo	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	2 00
Ash	See Fraxinus.		
Asimina triloba	Papaw, or Custard-Apple	15	75
Berberis nervosa	Nerve-leaved Barberry	50	6 00
“ vulgaris	Common Barberry	15	75
“ “ purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	15	1 50
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	15	1 50
“ alba	White European Birch	10	30
“ lenta	Mountain Mahogany. Sweet, or Cherry Birch	25	2 50
“ nigra	Black Birch	20	2 00
“ pendula	Weeping Birch	25	2 50
“ populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	25	2 50
Birch	See Betula.		
Boston Ivy	See <i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .		
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	25	2 50
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice	15	1 00
“ occidentalis	Western Allspice. Larger-growing than the above	50	5 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 50
Carya alba	Shellbark Hickory		25
“ amara	Bitter Nut, or Swamp Hickory		25
“ olivaeformis	Pecan Nuts		25
“ porcina	Pig Nuts		25
Cassia Marilandica	Southern Cassia	50	5 00
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree	10	60
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 00
“ Kämpferi	Japanese Catalpa	15	1 50
“ speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	10	60
“ Teas' Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	20	2 00
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Redroot	50	
“ integririmus	Entire-leaved Redroot	50	
Celastrus scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bitter-Sweet	15	1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle Tree	15	1 00
“ occidentalis	Sugarberry or Hackberry	15	1 25
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush	15	1 00
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	From Japan	2 00	
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	15	1 25
“ occidentalis	Californian Judas Tree	60	7 00
“ siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	15	75
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's Bread	15	1 00
Cherry	See Prunus.		
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe Tree; White Fringe	30	3 00
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	25	2 50
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	25	2 50
Cladrastis tinctoria	Yellow-Wood. Beautiful and ornamental lawn tree	50	6 00
Clematis flammula	White Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
“ Pitcheri	Beautiful native variety	1 00	
“ ligusticifolia	From the Rocky Mountains	50	
“ Virginiana	Virgin's Bower	20	2 00
“ vitalba	Traveler's Joy	15	1 50
“ viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower. One of the best old sorts	15	1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	2 50
Colutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	15	1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	15	1 25
“ brachypoda	Japanese Dogwood	25	2 50
“ florida	Flowering Dogwood	10	40
“ mascula	Cornelian Cherry	10	50
“ Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	20	2 00
“ paniculata	Panicked Cornel	15	1 50
“ sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood	10	75
“ sericea	Silky Cornel	15	1 25
“ stolonifera	Osier Dogwood	15	1 25
Coronilla Emerus	Scorpion Senna	30	3 00
Cratægus Oxyacantha	Hawthorn	10	60

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Cratægus parvifolia	Small-leaved Thorn	\$0 15	\$1 50
“ pyracantha	Evergreen Thorn	10	75
“ pyrifolia	Pear-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ tomentosa	Black Thorn	10	1 00
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum. Grows rapidly to 30 or 40 feet .	15	1 50
“ Laburnum	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereon	50	5 00
Deutzia scabra	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	30	3 00
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon	10	75
“ Kaki	The Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum .	15	1 25
“ Mexicana	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	15	75
Dirca palustris	Leatherwood	50	6 00
Dogwood	See Cornus.		
Elæagnus angustifolia	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey . . .	20	2 00
“ parvifolia	Small-leaved Oleaster	15	75
“ pungens	From Japan	25	2 50
Elm	See Ulmus.		
Erythra edulis (Brahea edulis)	From California	30	3 00
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	35	3 50
“ hemastoma	White Gum	75	
“ meliodora	Black Ironbark	1 50	
“ obliqua	Stringy Bark	75	
“ pilularis	Black Butt	75	
“ piperita	Peppermint Gum	75	
“ resinifera	Forest Mahogany	75	
“ saliqua	Weeping Gum	1 50	
Euonymus alata	From Japan	25	2 50
“ Europæa	European Burning Bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
Fagus Americana	American Beech	10	50
“ sylvatica	European Beech	10	30
“ “ purpurea	“ Purple Beech	15	1 50
Fraxinus alba Americana	White American Ash	10	40
“ acuminata	Yellow American Ash	10	75
“ excelsior	The Common or European Ash. Grows 80 to 100 feet	10	30
“ “ pendula	Weeping Ash	10	50
“ Oregona	Oregon Ash	10	75
“ Ornus	Flowering Ash	10	50
“ sambucifolia	Black or Water Ash	10	60
Fremontia Californica	California shrub; very beautiful	1 25	15 00
Gaultheria procumbens	Creeping Wintergreen	20	2 00
“ Shallon	California Winterberry; edible fruit	40	4 00
Genista scoparia	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50
“ tinctoria	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer .	10	1 00
“ juncea	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers	10	1 00
Ginkgo biloba	See Salisburia.		
Gleditsia horrida	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns . .	15	1 25
“ triacanthos	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges per 100 lbs., \$20 .	10	35
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage .	10	75
Halesia tetraptera	Silver Bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	25	2 50
Hamamelis Japonica	Japanese Witch-hazel	25	2 50
“ Virginica	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall .	40	4 00
Hedera Helix	English or Hardy Ivy	10	60
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.	Double Rose of Sharon	15	1 00
Hickory Nuts	See Carya.		
Horse Chestnuts	See Æsculus.		
Honey Locust	See Gleditschia.		
Idesia polycarpa	A new tree from Japan	80	10 00
Ilex Aquifolium	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	15	75
“ opaca	American Holly	15	75
Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
Juglans cinerea	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50 .		
“ nigra	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50 .		
“ Sieboldii	From Japan	10	75
“ cordiformis	From Japan	10	75

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Kalmia angustifolia	American Laurel (pods)	\$o 30	
" latifolia	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush (clean seed)	80	\$9 00
Kœlreuteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-nut. Very handsome when in flower	10	75
Larch	See Larix.		
Larix Americana	Black American Larch	75	9 00
" Europæa	European Larch	15	1 00
" leptolepis	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	75	8 00
Larix Lyalli	Lyall's Larch (from California)	1 50	
" occidentalis	Western Larch	1 50	15 00
Laurus Benzoin	Spicewood	15	1 25
" nobilis	Sweet Bay	10	75
Ligustrum Japonicum	Japan or Californian Privet	15	1 00
" vulgare	Common Privet.	15	75
Linden	See Tilia.		
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum Tree. Of very elegant appearance	30	3 00
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree. Fine, tall pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	50
Maclura aurantiaca	Osage Orange per bus. of 33 lbs., \$10	10	50
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 00
" grandiflora	Large-flowering Magnolia	15	1 50
" hypoleuca	From Japan	20	2 00
" macrophylla	Great-leaved Magnolia	30	3 00
" Kobus	From Japan	25	2 50
" tripetala	Common Umbrella Tree	25	2 50
Maple	See Acer.		
Menispermum Canadense	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	50	6 00
Morus alba	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	15	1 25
" alba rosea	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
" Moretti	Dandolos Mulberry	20	2 00
" nigra	Black Mulberry	40	4 00
" Tatarica	Russian Mulberry	20	2 00
Mulberry	See Morus.		
Myrica Californica	Bayberry, or Wax-Myrtle of California	40	4 00
" rubra	From Japan	50	
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	25	
Negundo aceroides	Box Elder	10	40
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	20	2 00
" speciosum	From Japan	25	2 50
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	40	4 00
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum Tree, or Tupelo	10	50
Oaks	See Quercus.		
Oreodaphne Californica	California Laurel	20	2 00
Ostrya Virginica	American Hop Horn-Beam	20	1 50
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	10	50
Paper Mulberry	See Broussonetia.		
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia, or Empress-tree	15	1 25
Phytolacca decandra	Garget, or Pokeberry	20	2 00
Photinia arbutifolia	California Maybush	15	1 00
Pistacia vera	Pistachio-nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
Platanus occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane Tree	10	50
Plum	See Prunus.		
Poinciana Gilliesi	Gillies' Flower Fence	1 00	
Populus alba	Abele tree	20	1 50
" monilifera	Cottonwood tree	20	1 50
" nigra	Black Poplar	20	1 50
" pyramidalis	Italian Poplar	20	1 50
Prunus Americana	Wild Plum	15	1 00
" Japonica	Japan Plum	40	4 00
" Lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	10	75
" mollis	Oregon Wild Cherry	40	4 00
" maritima	Beach Plum. 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00
" serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10	40
" Virginica	Choke Cherry	10	75
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	15	1 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	\$o 10	\$o 75
“ Californicus	Californian Buckthorn	50	6 00
“ Carolinus	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	15	1 00
“ Purshianus	From Washington	40	4 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	1 50	
“ maximum	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	75	7 00
Rhus cotinus	Smoke Tree, or Venetian Sumach. 6 feet	20	2 00
“ integrifolia	California Sumach	15	1 00
“ Laurina	From California	20	2 00
“ succedanea	From Japan	25	2 50
“ typhina	Staghorn Sumach	15	1 00
“ venenata	Poison-Sumach. Also called Poison-Elder	15	1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
“ cereum	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	50	6 00
“ Lacustre	From Washington	50	6 00
“ sanguineum	Red-flowering Currant	50	6 00
Robinia pseudacacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower; fine for hedges. per 100 lbs. \$20.	10	35
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	35
“ Caroliniana	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	10	1 25
“ blanda	Early Wild Rose	10	75
“ gymnocarpa	From Washington	40	4 00
“ hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40	4 00
“ multiflora	Many flowered Rose	40	4 00
“ polyantha	Bramble Rose	50	6 00
“ rubiginosa	Sweetbriar. Delightfully fragrant leaves	10	75
“ rugosa	Ramans Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	75	8 00
“ setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose. Pale rose flowers	15	1 50
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	80	10 00
“ leucodermis	White-skinned Raspberry	50	6 00
“ spectabilis	Showy Raspberry	80	10 00
“ vitifolius	From Washington	50	6 00
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maiden Hair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	10	75
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	15	1 00
“ alba	White Willow	15	1 00
“ purpurea	Purple Osier	15	1 00
“ viminalis	Osier	15	1 00
“ vitellina	Golden Willow	15	1 00
Sambucus Canadensis	Common Elder	15	1 50
“ glauca	California Elder	30	3 00
“ Thunbergiana	From Japan	30	3 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15	1 00
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage	15	1 00
“ pendula	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15	1 00
“ speciosa	From Arizona	15	1 50
“ affinis	From Texas	40	4 00
Spiræa Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub	50	6 00
“ ariæfolia	Tall California Spiræa	50	6 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15	1 25
Sterculia platanifolia	Chinese Parasol	30	
Stuartia monadelphæ	From Japan	50	5 00
Styrax Californica	Fine California Shrub	30	3 00
“ hispida	From Japan	80	10 00
“ Japonica	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese shrub	20	2 00
“ obassia	From Japan	80	10 00
Symphoricarpos racemosus	Snowberry	10	60
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	15	1 50
“ Japonica	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 50	20 00
Taxodium distichum	Deciduous Cypress	10	50
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet-Creeper	25	2 50
Tilia Americana	American Linden	10	60
“ argentea	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	60
“ Europæa	European Linden or Lime Tree; very stately, 60 to 100 feet	10	60
“ grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10	60

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Ulmus campestris	Common European Elm. Height, 125 feet	\$o 15	\$1 25
“ crassifolia	Texas Elm	25	2 50
“ effusa	Spreading-flowered Elm	15	1 00
“ modiolina	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ Montana	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
Ulex Europæa	Furze, Gorse or Whin	10	60
Ugnadia speciosa	Texas Horse Chestnut	15	1 50
Vaccinium myrtilloides	From Washington	80	10 00
“ parvifolium	Small Cranberry	1 00	
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ dentatum	Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ Lantana	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	1 00
“ lentago	Sweet Viburnum	15	1 50
“ nudum	Withe-Rod	25	2 50
“ Oxycoccus	Cranberry-fruited Viburnum	50	6 00
“ odoratissimum	From Japan	40	4 00
“ Opulus	Guelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	15	1 00
“ Tinus	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	15	1 00
Virgilia lutea	See Cladrastis.		
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	15	1 00
Walnuts	See Juglans.		
Wistaria frutescens	Shrubby Wistaria	15	1 00
“ Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	40	4 00
“ alba	White Wistaria. A white flowered variety	75	7 00
Yellow Locust	See Robinia.		
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 25
Zanthoxylum fraxineum	Toothache Tree	20	2 00

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.		CULTIVATED VARIETIES.	
	Per oz. Per lb.		Per oz. Per lb.
Vitis Æstivalis	\$o 20 \$2 00	Black Pearl	\$o 15 \$1 50
“ Californica	20 2 00	Clinton	15 1 25
“ cinerea	20 2 00	Concord	10 1 00
“ cordifolia	20 2 00	Cynthiana	20 2 00
“ indivisa	20 2 00	Elvira	15 1 25
“ Labrusca	20 2 00	Herbemont	25 2 50
“ Lincecumii	35 3 50	Ives' Seedling	15 1 25
“ monticola	20 2 00	Lenoir, or Jacques	25 2 50
“ riparia	30 3 00	Missouri Riesling	15 1 50
“ vulpina	30 3 00	Noah	15 1 50
		Norton's Virginia	15 1 25

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid, on Receipt of Price.

AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR. By G. H. Dadd, M. D.	\$1 50	LESSONS AND MANUAL OF BOTANY. By Prof. Asa Gray. 800 pp. illus.	\$2 50
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ASPARAGUS CULTURE	50	MUSHROOMS: How to Grow Them. By Wm. Falconer	1 50
BROOM CORN AND BROOMS	75	MY VINEYARD AT LAKEVIEW	1 25
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CROSS-BREEDING AND HYBRIDIZING: The Philosophy of the Crossing of Plants, with reference to their Cultivation; How to Improve Plants by Hybridizing. By L. H. Bailey	40	PEACH CULTURE. By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton	1 50
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GRAPE GROWERS' MANUAL. Bush Son & Meissner	1 00	THE NEW ONION CULTURE. By T. Greiner	50
GRASSES OF AMERICA. By Prof. W. J. Beal.	4 00	THE NEW POTATO CULTURE. Carman; cloth	75
HORTICULTURIST'S RULE BOOK. L. H. Bailey	1 00	THE NURSERY BOOK. By L. H. Bailey	1 00
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INSECTS AND INSECTICIDES. A Practical Manual concerning Noxious Insects and the Methods of Preventing their Injuries. By Prof. Clarence M. Weed	1 25	TRUCK FARMING AT THE SOUTH. By Dr. A. Oemler	1 50
LANDSCAPE GARDENING. By Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, New York City	3 50	WHEAT CULTURE. By D. S. Curtiss	50

FLOWER SEEDS

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots



JULES CHRETIEN DAHLIA.

placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are

ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

A common mistake in sowing flower as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they

germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-

leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done.



PANSIES.

CAECEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the *Calceolaria* are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for *Cinerarias*, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, *Pelargonium*), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown in-doors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the varying characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information :

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The **third column** gives in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible in our varied extent of climate to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late* flowering sorts. Thus :

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 “ *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 “ *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OR CHARACTER**, and **HARDINESS**.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P “ *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S “ *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

G “ *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu “ *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

. . . designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way :

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh “ *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t “ *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below :

ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. “ black	car. “ carmine	ptd. “ painted	spot. “ spotted.
br. “ brown	cr. “ crimson	pur. “ purple	stri. “ striped.
tri. “ tricolor	sul. “ sulphur	var. “ variegated	ver. “ vermillion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation ; *trai.* signifies *trailing* ; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.



SWEET PEAS.

See page 107 for complete list, with prices.

FLOWER SEEDS.

☛ Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

☛ See explanation of figures and signs, on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
☛ ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2065	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	} Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil.
2066	—grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2067	arenaria . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
2075	Abutilon Thompsonii fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	} Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	compactum "Fireball" . . . . .	..	..	d. rd.	..	25
2080	Pluton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2082	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
2085	Acacia dealbata	1	..	yel.	6	10	} Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	armata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2087	decurrens . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2088	Farnesiana . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
2089	lophantha . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2090	melanoxylon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2092	mollissima floribunda . . . . .	..	..	..	7	25
2104	Fine Mixed	mixed	..	10	
2107	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	} The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	spinulosus	2	..	pur.	..	5	
2110	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)	blue	4	5	} Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2112	pyramidatum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2114	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2119a	Actinomeris squarrosa	yel.	3	10	Hardy ornamental.
2120	Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25c.	hA	scar.	1	5	} Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	æstivalis per oz., 25c.	1	..	crim.	..	5	
2122	vernalis . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	1½	5
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus	tP	blue	1	10	{ (African Lily.) A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	Ageratum conspicuum	2 3	..	white	..	5	} Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perillas and Dwarf Amaranths; much used for bedding and edging.
2130	Lasseauxi . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2132	Mexicanum per oz., 40c. . . . .	..	hhA	blue	1½	5
2135	—album " 50c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2136	—grandiflorum roseum . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2138	—Dwarf Blue per oz., 60c. . . . .	..	..	blue	¾	5
2140	—Dwarf White " 60c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2142	—Little Dorrit " \$1. . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
2143	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2144	Agrostemma Cœli-Rosa (Rose of Heaven)	hA	rose	1	5	} The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering, and easily grown. It is fine for beds. The Rose Campeon is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
2145	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2146	coronaria (Rose Campeon) . . . . .	..	thP	rose	..	5
2146a	—Dark Blood Red . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	5
2147	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2147a	—Mixed per oz., 40c. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2147b	"Flos Jovis" . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3	..	scar.	2	5	} Bright little annuals, of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
2149	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2150	linifolia . . . . .	..	..	scar.	1½	5
2153	myrtifolia . . . . .	..	..	..	2½	5
2155	Warszewiczii . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5
	Althæa rosea						See Hollyhock.
2157	Alströméria pulchella	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	} 2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.
See page 75.



ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.
See page 75.



CANDYTUFT.
See page 81.



AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS.
See page 75.



ALONSOA WARSCEWICZII.
See page 75.




AGROSTEMMA COELI-ROSA.
See page 75.



CALENDULA OFFICINALIS "METEOR."
See page 81.



AQUILEGIA, DOUBLE.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2159	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> . per oz., 40c.	1	3	hA	white	tra.	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>Thorburn's Bouquet</i> is an exceedingly dwarf and compact new sort, of the neatest possible habit, and very suitable for borders or pots.
2160	—compactum Dwarf " 50c.	..	..	..	..	¼ tra.
2161	—procumbens .....	..	..	..	..	tra.
2162	—Thorburn's Bouquet .....	..	..	..	..	¼ tra.
2162a	—"Little Gem" .....	..	..	..	..	tra.
2163	saxatile compactum . per oz., 60c.	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argenteum	1	3	½	
2167	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2	3	tA	d. red	3	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.
2168	*bicolor ruber .....	..	..	..	red	2
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) ..	..	..	..	d. red	3
2182	*Henderi .....	..	..	..	cr. & y.	4
2190	*melancholicus ruber .....	..	..	..	red	2½
2192	*salicifolius .....	..	..	..	pur.	..
2196	*sanguineus nanus .....	..	..	..	scar.	..
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) .....	..	..	..	mixed	diff.
2197a	*—giganteus .....	..	..	..	..	6
2197b	*—splendens .....	..	..	..	..	3
2198	*atropurpureus .....	..	..	..	dk&p'r.	2
2199	*Fine Mixed	mixed	..	
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts ..							50
2202	<i>Amethyst</i> , Winged	2	blue	..	(Browallia.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting.
2204	White .....	..	..	..	white	..
2206	Mixed .....	..	..	..	mixed	..
2220	<i>Anagallis</i> , in varieties	1	3	hhA	Plant in sunny situation.
2223	<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	2	hhB	pur.	Very attractive. Requires greenhouse protection in winter. 2224 is a splendid new dwarf variety.
2224	Barrelieri .....	..	hP	d. blue	1	25
2230	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	1	mixed	2	Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting. 2233 has finely divided leaves and graceful, nodding flowers.
2231	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3	..	..	rose	..
2232	—alba "Honorine Jobert" ..	..	..	..	white	..
2233	pulsatilla var. Alpina	1	..	..	pur.	1½
2237	sylvestris .....	..	..	..	white	..
2238	Pennsylvanica	
2240	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>	3	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots. See Snapdragon.
<i>Antirrhinum</i>							
<i>Aquilegia</i> (Columbine)—							
2245	caryophylloides	1	3	hP	strip.	1½	(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. 2255 has pure white flowers and beautiful, glaucous leaves. 2256 is very free-flowering, and of sturdy habit.
2249	chrysantha .....	..	..	..	yel.	3
2253	cœrulea .....	..	..	..	blue	..
2254	Canadensis	1	2	..	r. & y.	2	
2255	flabellata .....	..	..	..	white	..
2256	Munstead Giant .....	..	..	..	..	..
2257	vulgaris Double White	1	3	..	..	..
2258	—Double Mixed .....	..	..	..	mixed	..
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties							50
2260	<i>Aralia Sieboldii</i>	2	hhP	white	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrub.
2265	<i>Argemone gr'diflora</i> , per oz., 40c.	2	3	hA	..	2	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	—lutea .....	..	..	..	yel.	..
2267	<i>Arisæma triphylla</i>	hP	pur'sh	1	10	A quite hardy native variety.
2263	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i>	3	hhA	yel.	..	25	Rich yellow maroon.
2273	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	Curassavica	1	3	gP	orange	3	Swallow-Wort; free-bloomer.
2278	incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2279	tuberosa	3	..	orange	2	5	Very showy border plant.
2283	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2	3	hhA	l. blue	1	Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.
2285	odorata (Woodruff) .....	..	hP	white	1½	5
<i>Asters</i> , <i>Chrysanthemum</i> -flow'd—							
2286	—Dwarf White	3	hhA	..	1	10	(Callistephus.) The common name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the
2287	—Rose .....	..	..	rose	..	10
2288	—Light Blue .....	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2288a	—Mixed .....	..	..	mixed	..	10
2289	—Tall Mixed .....	..	..	..	1½	10
2290	Truffaut's <i>Pæony</i> Perfection—	..	..	..	..	..
2290a	Snow White .....	..	..	white	..	10
	—Crimson	crim.	..	10	



POMPON ASTER.



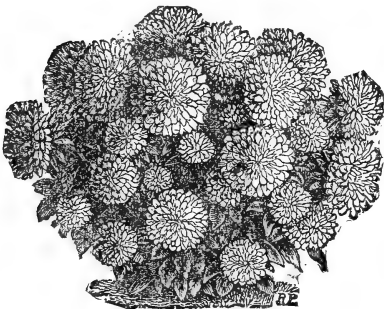
NEEDLE ASTER.



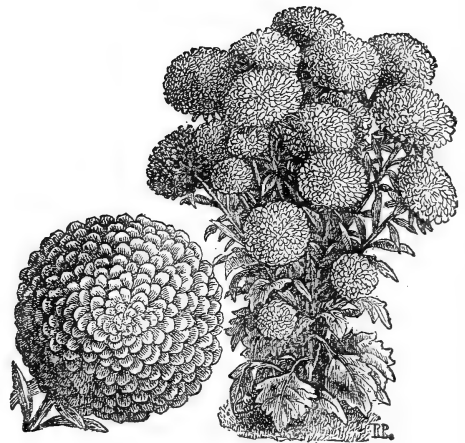
PEONY-FLOWERED ASTER.



CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.



DWARF ASTER.



VICTORIA ASTER.



COMET ASTER.



IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER.




CROWN ASTER.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
229I	Asters, Truffaut's Pæony Perfection—Dark Blood Red	3	hhA	d. red	1½	10	<p>choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i>, which produces the most beautiful and perfectly-formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i>, deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching, the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra large, perfectly-formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double <i>Zinnia</i>. <i>Imbricated Pompon</i> are very handsome, and most suitable for bouquets. In this latitude Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering. They can also be grown in pots successfully. Use fine and rich soil, and keep well watered.</p>
2291a	—Striped			stri.		10	
2292	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2292a	—Deep Mauve			mauve		10	
2293	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2294	Washington, White			white	2	10	
2294a	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2295	—Peach Blossom			peach		10	
2296	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2296a	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2297	Victoria, White			white	1½	10	
2297a	—Cream-colored			cream		10	
2298	—Apple Blossom			l. pk.		10	
2299	—Peach Blossom			peach		10	
2300	—Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2300a	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2301	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2302	—Dwarf White			white	1	10	
2303	—Rose			rose		10	
2303a	—Mixed per oz., \$3.50			mixed		10	
2304	Shakespeare, White			white	1½	10	
2305	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2306	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2306a	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2307	Comet, Rose			rose		10	
2308	—Rose and White			ro.&w.		10	
2308a	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2308b	—Snow White			white		10	
2309	—Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
2310	Imbricated Pompon, White			white		10	
2311	—Rose			rose		10	
2311a	—Sky Blue			blue		10	
2311b	—“Mourning Aster”			dark		10	
2312	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2313	Bouquet Dwarf, Crimson			crim.	1	10	
2314	—White			white		10	
2315	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2315a	Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2316	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2317	Candelabra Red			red		10	
2317a	—White			white		10	
2317b	—Rose			rose		10	
2318	Triumph, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2318a	—Dark Scarlet and White			sc.&w.		10	
2319	Jewel, Apple Blossom			l. pk.		10	
2320	Schiller, White			white	1½	10	
2322	Mignon					10	
2322a	Snowball					25	
2323	Dwarf Queen, White				¾	10	
2324	Liliput-flowered, White					10	
2327	Mixed Crown per oz., \$2.50			mixed	1	10	
2328	—Non Plus Ultra					10	
2330	—Betteridge's Quill'd “ 75				1½	5	
2331	—Queen of the Market “ 1.00					10	
2332	—Victoria Needle				1	10	
2333	—Goliath				1½	10	
2334	—Giant Emperor “ 3.00					10	
2335	—Quilled, or China. “ 50					5	
2336	—Harlequin (striped petals)					10	
2337	—Perennial		hP		1-2	10	

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful) \$0.35	12 Pyramidal Dw'f Bouq. \$0.60	6 Imbrique Pompon . . . \$0.40	6 Victoria Needle . . . \$0.45
6 Comet, New 40	8 “ “ “ “ 45	6 Lilliput-Flowered . . . 30	4 White-center'd Crown . 30
18 Double Quilled German . 60	6 “ “ “ “ 35	12 Chrysanthemum-flow'd . 70	18 Victoria Prize . . . 25
12 “ “ “ “ 45	12 Giant Emperor 80	8 “ “ “ “ 50	12 “ “ “ “ 90
6 “ “ “ “ 25	8 “ “ “ “ 60	6 “ “ “ “ 40	8 “ “ “ “ 60
12 Double Dwarf German . 30	6 “ “ “ “ 45	18 Dw'f Chrys'mum-flow'd . 90	6 “ “ “ “ 50
6 “ “ “ “ 30	24 Truffaut's Pæony Perf. 1.25	12 “ “ “ “ 65	12 Uhland Globe 60
12 Dwarf Bouquet 60	18 “ “ “ “ 1.00	8 “ “ “ “ 50	6 “ “ “ “ 35
8 “ “ “ “ 50	12 “ “ “ “ 75	6 “ “ “ “ 40	8 Schiller 55
6 “ “ “ “ 40	8 “ “ “ “ 55	12 Large Rose-flowered . . 60	6 “ “ “ “ 30
6 Shakespeare 35	6 “ “ “ “ 45	8 “ “ “ “ 50	6 Goliath 35
12 Dwarf Victoria 85	12 Imbrique Pompon 60	6 “ “ “ “ 40	6 Washington 45
6 “ “ “ “ 45	8 “ “ “ “ 50		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	trai.	cts.					} Resembling Alyssum in character; fine for rock work or bedding.
2341	Græca	1	3	..	..	10				
2342	Auricula , finest	1	..	mixed	1/2	25					} (<i>Primula auricula</i> .) Beautiful shades of color.
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25					
Balsams—											
2352	Double White . . . per oz., \$1 00	..	hhA	white	..	10					} (Impatiens.) These are magnificent and popular summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. The collections of Camellia-flowered and Rose-flowered are exceedingly fine.
2353	—Cream White . . . " 1 25	..	..	cream	..	10				
2354	—White, tinted Lilac " 1 00	..	..	white	..	10				
2355	—Crimson " 1 00	..	..	crim.	..	10				
2356	—Lavender " 90	..	..	lav.	..	10				
2357	—"Defiance" Pink " 1 25	..	..	pink	..	10				
2358	—"Violet, sp'tt'd-wh" " 1 00	..	..	v. & w.	..	10				
2359	—Light Pink " 1 50	..	..	l. pk.	..	10				
2361	—Rosy Pink " 1 00	..	..	pink	..	10				
2362	—Blood R'd (r'd stalk) " 1 25	..	..	red	..	10				
2365	—Scarlet Spotted . . . " 1 50	..	..	spot.	..	10				
2380	—Red, White spotted . . . " 1 00	..	..	..	..	10				
2381	—Pomegranate " 1 00	..	..	orange	..	10				
2394	—Purple " 1 00	..	..	purple	..	10				
2400	—Light Citron " 1 25	..	..	citron	..	10				
2401	—Camellia-flowered . . . " 1 00	..	..	mixed	..	10				
2402	—Finest Mixed " 75	..	..	..	..	10				
2403	—Common Mixed " 40	..	..	..	..	5				
Collections of Balsams, including—											}
6 var. Improved Camellia-flow'd										65	
12 " Double Rose-flowered . .										65	
6 " " " " " " " "										35	
Banana See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .											
2418	Baptisia australis	hP	blue	..	5					} (False Indigo.) 2418 has beautiful light blue flowers.
2419	leucantha . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5				
2420	Bartonia aurea . . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yel.	3	5					} Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
2421	—nana " 60c.	..	..	..	1 1/2	5				
*Beet—											
2422	Brazilian, G'ld'n-vein'd, per oz., 20c.	5					} Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage, of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
2423	*—Scarlet-veined " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5				
2423a	*—Crimson-veined " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5				
2424	*—Chilian Scarl't-rib'd " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5				
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5				
2437	*Victoria " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5				
2438	*Dracæna-leaved " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5				
2450	Begonia , Single Tuberous-rooted	1	3	gP	mixed	2					} Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 2452c has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edgings.
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75				
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	25				
2452	semperflorens . . . . .	..	..	rose	1 1/2	25				
2452a	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25				
2452b	—"Vernon," Red, for borders . . .	..	..	red	..	25				
2452c	—aureum . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25				
Collection of Begonias, including—											}
12 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs										1 75	
6 " " " " " " " "										1 00	
Bellis perennis See Daisy.											
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2	3	hA	d. red	2					} Showy, like the Calliopsis.
2457 Blue Bottle See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .											
2461	* Bocconia Japonica	white	4	5					} Ornamental habit and foliage. The handsomest border flower grown.
2462	Boltonia latisquama . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	2-3	25				
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	..	1	5					} Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hotbed.
2465	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5				
2469	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5				
Browallia elata See Amethyst.											
2470	Cacalia coccinea	2	hA	scar.	2	5					} (Tassel Flower.) Very pretty annuals; easily grown.
2471	—lutea . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5				
2472	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5				

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2473	Calandrinia discolor , per oz., 50c.	2 3	hA	rose	½	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	speciosa " 30c.		hP	pur.	¼	5	
2480	umbellata "		hhP	violet	½	10	
Calceolaria hybrida—							Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. 2490 is an excellent bedding variety. Special cultural directions may be found on page 73.
2482	Large-flowered, self-colored		gP	mixed	2	25	
2483	—Dwarf, self-colored				1	25	
2484	—Tigered or Spotted				2	25	
2486	—Dwarf Tigered				1	25	
2488	—Tigered and Self-col'r'd, Mixed				2	25	
2490	rugosa (shrubby)					50	
2491	Calceolaria pinnata			yel.		10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	scabiosæfolia					5	
Calendula—							("Pot Marigolds.") Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals; very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered, double sort.
2493	officinalis, double . per oz., 25c.		hA	orange	1	5	
2494	—sulphurea " 40c.			yel.		5	
2497	—Nankeen " 25c.					5	
2499	—Meteor " 25c.					5	
2500	—Prince of Orange " 25c.					5	
2504	suffruticosa " 40c.					5	
2505	pluvialis " 25c.			white		5	
2506	Pongei fl. pl. " 40c.					5	
2507	Calla Æthiopica	3	gP		1½	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	Calliopsis marmorata . oz., 30c.		hA	r. & y.		5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> and <i>C. grandiflora</i> are fine for cutting.
2508a	cardaminifolia					5	
2509	aristosa			yel.	4	10	
2509a	tripteris		hP	y. & br.	4-8	10	
2510	grandiflora			yel.	3	10	
2516	Drummondii per oz., 30c.		hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2517	trichosperma	2	hB	yel.	3	10	
2518	elegans picta per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2518a	lanceolata " \$1		hP	yel.	1	10	
2519	Mixed " 30c.		hA	mixed	2	5	
Collection of Calliopsis , including 8 var. choicest sorts						35	
2520	Callirhoe involucrata	1 3	hP	c. & w.	traï.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata per oz., 50c.		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	Camellia Japonica . per oz., 20c.		gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	Campanula carpatica	1	hP	blue	½	5	(Canterbury Bells.) One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively.
2531	—alba		hP	white		5	
2532	—Mixed	2		mixed		5	
2533	Medium Blue	1 3	thB	blue	2	5	
2534	—White			white		5	
2535	—Rose			rose		5	
2536	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2537	—Double Blue	2 3		blue		10	
2538	—White			white		10	
2539	—Rose			rose		10	
2540	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2541	—calycanthema		hB	blue		5	
2542	—alba			white		5	
2543	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2544	nobilis alba	3		white	3	10	
2545	pyramidalis		thhP	blue	4	5	
2546	—alba			white		5	
Collection of Campanulas , including 12 var. choicest sorts						60	
Candytuft—							Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varie-
2547	Iberis affinis , Dwarf	1 2	hA		½	5	
2548	—amara per oz., 25c.				1	5	
2549	—coronaria, Rocket					5	
2550	—"Empress" " 60c.					5	
2553	—odorata " 25c.					5	
2555	—umbellata " 25c.			pur.		5	
2557	—carnea " 40c.			flesh		5	
2559	—Dunnettii " 25c.			d. car.		5	
2561	—lilacina " 25c.			lilac		5	
2563	—carminea " 40c.			car.		5	



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.

See page 83.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.

See page 84.



CENTAUREA CYANUS EMPEROR WILLIAM.

See page 84.



MARGARET CARNATION




CALLIOPSIS ELEGANS PICTA.

See page 81.




BEGONIA SEMPERFLORENS (VERNON).

See page 80.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Candytuft, continued— [oz.]						cts.	
2565	Iberis umbellata, Dw'f Hyb. 75c.	1 2	hA	mixed	1	5	ties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.
2567	—Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2569	—sempervirens . . . . .	..	hP	white	..	5
2570	—Gibraltarica . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	10
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 var. choicest sorts						30	
2571	*Canna, Dark-leaved, per oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas, or Indian Shot, are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses. With rich soil and a sheltered situation they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. <i>Madame Crozy</i> is particularly fine, having very large flowers, of a splendid bright vermillion, bordered with golden yellow, and handsome light green foliage. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.
2572	*Fine Mixed 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties—							
2573	*Admiral Courbet . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3½	10
2573a	*Antoin Chantin . . . . .	..	..	cherry	3	10
2574	*Benoit Cousancat . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10
2575	*Jules Chretien . . . . .	..	..	cherry	..	10
2575a	*Jules Menoreau . . . . .	..	..	verm.	..	10
2576	*Leon de St. Jean . . . . .	..	..	or. red.	2½	10
2576a	*Louis Thibaut . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2577	*Madame Oriol . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
2578	*Madame Crozy . . . . .	..	..	verm.	..	10
2580	*Pierre Biorley . . . . .	..	..	y. & r.	2½	10
2581	*President Faivre . . . . .	..	..	d. red.	4½	10
2582	*Revol Massot . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed. . oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	3½	10
Collections of Cannas—							
	12 varieties (fine)					75	
	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					60	
Canterbury Bells							See Campanula.
2608	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yel.	2	5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
Carnation (Dianthus)—							Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer or more worthy of general cultivation. Are very fragrant, and present great diversity and brilliancy of coloring. The culture of seedlings is very interesting. The "Half-Dwarf Margaret" is specially adapted for outdoor culture, flowering in five months from time of sowing, and is remarkable for the richness and profusion of its flowers, as well as for its vigorous growth. It is also suitable for pot-culture, flowering the first season from seed. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations of Provence, France.
2610	Common Single . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5	
2611	Common Double . . " " \$1.	..	..	..	..	5
2612	Double Extra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2613	Tree, or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	..	25
2614	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50
2615	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2616	Red Grenadine, double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2617	Early Dwarf Vienna . oz., \$1.25	2	..	mixed	1	10	
2618	Chabaud's Double Perpetual. In every respect the finest of all. (See <i>Novelties</i> .) 1,000's ds, \$4.	1 3	..	..	1½	50
2619	Extra Choice Double "Standard" 1,000 seeds, \$2.	..	..	..	..	50
2620	Dwarf Perpetual (<i>atige de fer</i>). Fine for bouquets. 1,000's ds, \$3.	..	..	..	1	50
2621	Countesse de Paris. Very dw'f; yellow; comes true from seed per 1,000 seeds, \$3.	..	..	yel. rose	..	50
2624	Margaret Half-Dwarf Rose . . . . .	..	thhP	white	..	25
2625	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2626	—Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	25
2628	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
Choice collections, including—							
	50 var. Carnation and Picotee					\$3 00	
	25 " " " " " " " " " " " "					1 75	
	18 " " " " " " " " " " " "					1 25	
	12 " " " " " " " " " " " "					1 00	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	
2630	Castilleja indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
2630a	linariaefolia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
Castor Oil Plant							See Ricinus.
2631	Catananche alba	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
2632	cœrulea . . . . .	..	thP	blue	..	5
Catchfly							See Silene.
2635	Caulophyllum thalictroides	hP	white	3	10	(Blue Cohosh.) Flowers white, berries blue.
2636	Cedronella cana	pur.	..	5	Purplish crimson flowers.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2637	<i>Celosia</i> Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	tA	claret	3	cts. 5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants. Nos. 2640 and 2641 produce very large plumes, which are curved and curled in resemblance of an ostrich feather.
2638	Golden Feathered			yel.		10	
2639	Tall Crimson Feathered	2		crim.		10	
2640	Ostrich Feather Crimson					10	
2641	— Orange			orange		10	
2642	Triumph of the Exposition			crim.		25	
<i>Celosia</i> cristata							See Cockscomb.
2648	<i>Centaurea</i> Americana . oz., 40c.	3	hA	pur.		5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature corn-bottle; very fine for pots and edgings. The others are showy plants when in bloom.
2650	*candidissima . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00		hhP	white	1	10	
2651	*Clementei	2 3				10	
2655	*gymnocarpa per oz., .80	3				10	
2656	macrocephala		hP	yel.	3	10	
2658	Cyanus (Cornflower) per oz., 30c.	2	hA	blue	1 1/2	5	
2658a	—Emperor William 30c.					5	
2658b	—Victoria Dwarf Compact				3/4	10	
2659	—Mixed per oz., 25c.			mixed		5	
2660	—Double Mixed					5	
Collection of <i>Centaurea</i> , including 6 var. <i>C. Cyanus</i> (Cornflower)						30	
2661	<i>Centauridium</i> Drummondii			yel.		5	Pretty little Composite.
<i>Centranthus</i> —							
2663	macrosiphon per oz., 30c.	1 3		red	1	5	Very pretty free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—albus " 30c.			white		5	
2668	—nanus " 30c.			red	1/2	5	
2669	—Mixed " 30c.			mixed	1	5	
2671	<i>Cerastium</i> tomentosum	2 3	thP	white	trai.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673	<i>Cerinthe</i> retorta per oz., 40c.		hA	yel.	1 1/2	5	Valuable for bees.
2674	<i>Chaenactis</i> Douglasii					25	From California.
2675	<i>Chelone</i> barbata coccinea	3	thhP	pur.	2	5	Very pretty; bright color.
2676	—hybrida, Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
2678	<i>Chimaphilla</i> umbellata		hP	white	1	25	(Prince's Pine.) Fine evergreen.
2685	<i>Chorizema</i> varium	1 3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
Christmas Rose							See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Annual)—							
2690	coronarium, White Double						The annual <i>Chrysanthemums</i> are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
	per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	white	1 1/2	5	
2693	—Yellow Double 40c.			yel.		5	
2694	—sulphureum, D'ble 40c.			sul.		5	
2694a	—imbricatum, D'ble			mixed		10	
2695	—Mixed Double per oz., 40c.					5	
2711	tricolor, White 40c.			white		5	
2712	—Yellow " 40c.			yel.		5	
2712a	—Scarlet " 40c.			d. scar.		5	
2713	—Eclipse " 50c.			br. & yl.	1	5	
2713a	—Burridgeanum 40c.			w. & r.		5	
2714	—Mixed " 40c.			mixed		5	
2714a	—Dunnettii D'ble Golden 60c.			yel.		5	
2714b	—Double Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		5	
2717	multicaule (fine bedder)			yel.	3/4	5	
2718	inodorum, Double			white	1	10	
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy)					10	
Choice collections, including—							For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or "Marguerite."
12 var. <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Ann'l						50	
6 " " " " " " " "						35	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Perennial)—							
2730	<i>Indicum</i> grandiflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	<i>Japonicum</i>					10	
2732	—From finest flowers					25	
2733	—pompon				1 1/2	10	
<i>Cineraria</i> hybrida—							
2735	White	1	tgP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the
2737	Azure Blue			blue		25	
2738	Crimson			crim.		25	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Cineraria hybrida, continued—						cts.	
2739	Splendid Mixed	1	†gP	mixed	2	25	colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See a special note on page 72. <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
2741	—Half Dwarf				1	25	
2745	—Large-flowered Prize				2	50	
2750	—Double	2				75	
2753	Cineraria maritima , per oz., 40c.		hhP	yel.		5	
2755	candidissima					5	
2757	Cirsium pannonicum	2 3	hP	pur.	2-3	10	A beautiful thistle without thorns.
Clarkia—							
2758	<i>elegans rosea</i> . . . per oz., 30c.		hA	rose	1½	5	Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double va- rieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2758a	—rosea, Double					5	
2758b	—alba, Double			white		5	
2759	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2762	—Mixed, Double					5	
2763	<i>pulchella</i>			rose		5	
2765	—alba			white		5	
2766	—marginata			bord.		5	
2768	—White Tom Th'mb			white	¾	5	
2778	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2779	Clary , Purple-top . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2		pur.	2	5	(<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top			red		5	
2780	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	6	10	Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style.
2781	<i>integrifolia</i>					25	
2782	<i>lutea</i>		hP	yellow	1	25	
2783	<i>pungens</i>		tB	pink	2	10	
2784	<i>speciosa</i>		hA	pur.		10	
2785	Clanthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	<i>puniceus</i>			crim.	6	10	
2792	Clintonia (<i>Downingia</i>) <i>pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
Cockscomb—							
2794	Empress, Dwarf Crimson	2 3		crim.	¾	10	(Celosia.) • If grown in good, rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
2798	Golden Dwarf			golden		10	
2799	Queen of Dwarfs			rose	½	10	
2800	Glasgow Prize			crim.	1	10	
2812	Japan Scarlet	3		scar.	3	5	
2813	Japan Golden			golden		10	
2823	Mixed per oz., \$1	2 3		mixed		5	
2833	*Coleus (Fine hybrids)		gP		2	25	Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative pur- poses.
Choice collections, including—						\$1 25	
12 varieties						75	
6 "							
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia , p' r oz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the win- ter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly col- ored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
2838	<i>bicolor</i>	1 2		p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	—alba			white		5	
2840	<i>candidissima</i>	2			1	5	
2843	<i>grandiflora</i>			blue		5	
2845	<i>multicolor</i>			w. & ro.		5	
2847	—marmorata	2 3				5	
2850	<i>verna</i>	1 3		bl. & p.	½	5	
2852	Mixed			mixed	2	5	
2854	Collomia coccinea	2 3		s. & y.		5	Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856	<i>grandiflora</i>			yel.		5	
Columbine—							See Aquilegia.
2862	Commelyna cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba			white		5	
2868	—*variegata			var.	2	5	
2870	Convolvulus tricolor , p' r oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.
2872	—White			white		5	
2875	—unicaulis			pur.		5	
2876	—Crimson Violet			crim.		5	
2877	—Rose			rose		5	
2877a	—Mixed			mixed		5	
Choice collection, including—							
8 varieties <i>Convolvulus minor</i> .						35	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.



FOXGLOVE.
See page 89.



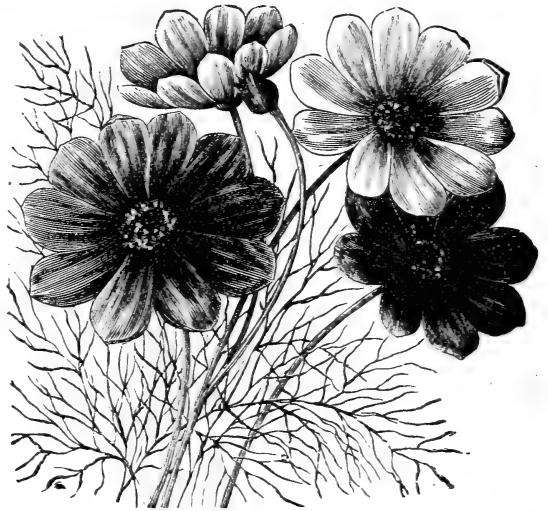
EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.
See page 88.



FOUR O'CLOCK, VARIEGATED-LEAVED.
See page 89.



CARNATION DOUBLE "STANDARD."
See page 83.



HYBRID COSMOS.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA
See page 88.




CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.
See page 85.



GAILLARDIA PICTA,
See page 89.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
65 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2880	* <i>Cordyline australis</i>	3	gS	white	3	cts. 10	Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10
Coreopsis							See Calliopsis.
Cornflower							See <i>Centlaurea Cyanus</i> .
2887	<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus purpureus</i>	2 3	..	pur.	3	5	Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.
2891	—hybridus, Large-fl'd. oz., 75c. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2891a	—White "Pearl" " " " 75c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2892	<i>Cotton</i> (<i>Gossypium</i>)	tA	yellow	..	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2894	<i>Cowslip</i> (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	½	10	Favorite spring flower.
2900	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2	..	pur.	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	<i>Cuphea miniata</i>	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2906	purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	5	
2907	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1½	10
2908	Rœzlii	1 3	..	yel.&r.	1	10	
2909	strigulosa . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10
Cyclamen giganteum —per 100 seeds							The seed of the "Giganteum" varieties here offered is of the magnificent strain of the German Imperial Gardens, and was collected for us expressly. The seed produces bulbs, from which lovely flowers are produced in twelve months' time; very fine for pot culture in parlor or conservatory. 2916a is a splendid new double variety.
2911	—album "Mont Blanc" . . . \$1.50	1	gbu	white	¾	25	
2912	—atropurpureum 1.50	..	..	d. red	..	25
2913	—superbum 1.50	..	..	w. & r.	..	25
2914	—robustum 1.50	..	..	w. & d. r.	..	25
2914a	—hybridum 1.50	..	..	c. & w.	..	25
2915	—roseum, bright rose . . . 1.50	..	..	rose	..	25
2916	—"Emperor William II." (Colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet) . . . . .	..	..	r. & s.	..	50
2916a	—atropurpureum splendens, Double . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	75
2917	Persicum . . . . .	..	..	mixed	¾	10
2917a	—splendens . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10
2917b	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	gS	..	12	10	South African Tree Tomato.
2917c	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	2	hP	pur.	½	25	("Venus' Slipper.") Very pretty.
2918	Dahlia , Fine Double. per oz., 75c.	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine. <i>Jules Chretien</i> is a new, very dwarf single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots.
2919	Double Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2919a	Pompon Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2919b	Liliput Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2920	Dwarf Single, fine strain, oz., \$1.25	..	..	..	1½	10
2921	<i>Jules Chretien</i> , very dwarf " 1.50	..	..	scar.	1	10
Choice collections, including—							1 00
12 var. beautiful Single Dahlia							
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "							60
2922	Daisy , Double White. per oz., \$5	1	thP	white	¾	25	(<i>Bellis perennis</i> .) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers.
2923	Double Rose (Longfellow) . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
2925	D'ble finest collection, per oz., \$5	..	..	mixed	..	25
2927	Double Snowball	white	..	25	See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
Daisy , Paris							Early-flowering and scented.
2933	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	hS	pink	3	25	Very showy and large, trumpet-shaped flowers. No. 2935a has immense flowers, beautifully colored in purple and white.
2935	<i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & br.	..	5	
2935a	cornucopia . . . . .	..	..	w. & pr.	..	10
2936	fastuosa, Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2937	—Double Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5
2940	—Double Mixed . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Delphinium (Larkspur)—							Very ornamental, free-blooming, hardy plants, of erect, branching habit; they are quite effective in masses or mixed borders, being very rich and varied in colors. The taller sorts are fine for shrubberies, and the dwarf varieties for beds. They
2941	Ajaxis Dwarf Rocket, p'r oz., 30c.	2 3	thB	..	1	5	
2942	—Tall " " " 30c.	..	..	..	2	5
2942a	—Ranunculus-flowered " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
2943	Brunonianum . . . . .	..	thP	blue	3	25
2944	cardiopetalum . . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	..	1	5	
2945	cardinale	2	hP	scar.	2	25	
2946	Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	blue	3	10	
2947	Chinense, Mixed Chinese, oz., 50c.	..	thB	mixed	2	5	
2948	elatum, Bee, Blue . . . " 50c.	..	thP	blue	3	5	
2949	—Mixed " 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2950	Emperor, Imperial Branching Rose per oz., 60c.	..	hA	rose	2	5	

NUMBER and NAME.								General Observations.			
		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	
										cts.	
Delphinium (Larkspur)—cont'd.											
2950a	Emperor Imperial Branching White per oz., 60c.	2	3	hA	white	2	5				are easily cultivated, but for special attention they return splendid results. The soil should be dug deep and a liberal supply of well-rotted manure incorporated, to obtain the best growth.
2951	formosum 75c.			thP	blue	3	10				
2952	hybridum fl. pl. Finest d'ble sorts				mixed		50				
2953	nudicaule				scar.	1	10				
2954	occidentale				blue	3	25				
Choice collections, including—											
	12 vars. Dwarf Rocket						50				We invite special attention to the choice collections here offered.
	6 "										

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	hA	rose	¼	cts. 25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
3032	Ferns —Mixed					25	Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.
	Ferns —Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts					\$1 25	
	Feverfew						
	Flax						
	Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i>)—						See <i>Matricaria</i> .
3046	alpestris per oz., 75c.		thhP	blue	tra.	10	All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early-flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.
3047	—rosea			rose		10	
3048	—alba per oz., 90c.			white	½	10	
3049	—elegantissima			blue		10	
3049a	—Victoria (fine for pots)					25	
3049b	—Mixed			mixed		10	
3050	Azorica			d. blue		25	
3054	—cœlestina			l. blue		25	
3056	disitidiflora	1		blue		10	
3058	palustris	1 2	thP	b. & w.	¾	10	
3062	sylvatica per oz., 75c.			blue	1	10	
3065	Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White	2		white	2	5	Digitalis—from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
3070	Large-flowered	1 2		l. y.	1½	5	
3072	Rose			rose		5	
3075	Purple			pur.		5	
3076	Mixed per oz., 30c.			mixed	div.	5	
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3		white	3	5	
3079	—Purple			pur.		5	
3080	—Rose			rose		5	
3082	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
	Choice collection, including— 12 varieties Foxglove					40	
3089	Four O'Clock , Hybrid . oz., 20c.		tA		2	5	(Mirabilis.) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba 25c.	2		white		5	
3091	Variegated-leaved 20c.	2 3		mixed		5	
3091a	Tom Thumb, White 30c.			white	1	5	
3091b	" " Mixed 30c.			mixed		5	
	Choice collections, including— 10 var. Four O'Clock					45	
	8 " " "					30	
	6 " " " Strip.-l'v'd					30	
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	tra.	10	
3092a	Fraseria speciosa			white	3-4	25	
3093	Freesia refracta alba	3	gB		2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3094	Fuchsia procumbens (for vases).	1 3	gS	blue	tra.	25	("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plant. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
3094a	triphylla. Charming dark-leaved species			scar.		50	
3095	Finest Mixed Single			mixed	div.	50	
3095a	Finest Mixed Double					50	
	Collection of Fuchsias, including— 12 choice varieties					75	
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	thhP	fine r.	2	5	Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil.
3096a	grandiflora maxima			golden		10	
3097	picta			yel.		5	
3098	—Lorenziana per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
3099	—Aurora Borealis			sc. & y.		5	
3102	—Salmon Red			salmon		5	
3103	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
	Collection of Gaillardia, including— 6 choice varieties					40	
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders.
3110	—alba	1 2		white		5	
3111	Galium boreale				1	10	("Northern Bedstraw.")
3112	Gamolepis tagetes	1	hhA	yel.		5	Fine for beds.



FORGET-ME-NOT.
See page 89.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD.
See page 94.



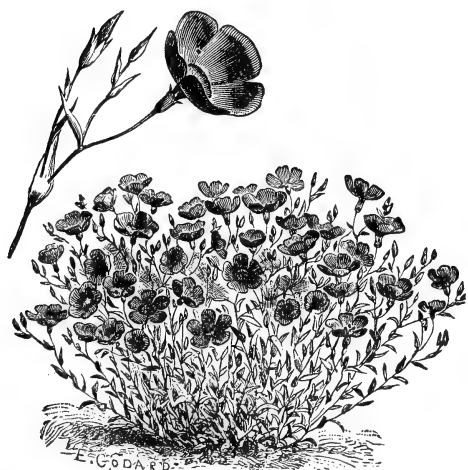
HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.
See Delphinium, page 87.




ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.
See page 88.




LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. See page 93.



LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See page 94.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3114	<i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i>	1	gS	white	2	cts. 25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	<i>Gardoquia Betonicoïdes</i>	3	fhP	pur.	1½	5	Worthy of cultivation.
3118	<i>Gaura Lindheimeriana</i> . oz., 40c.	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	Flowers freely all summer.
3120	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10	Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
3120a	<i>Andrewsii</i>	2	hP	blue	1	10	
3121	<i>campestris</i>	hA	pur.	½	25		
3124	<i>cruciata</i>	hP	blue	1	10		
3126	<i>crinita</i>	3	hA	hA	10		
3127	<i>alba</i>	hP	white	2	10		
3128	<i>serrata</i>	hB	blue	10			
3129	<i>Geranium</i> (Zonale), per oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scar.	1½	10	Saved from fine named varieties; especially fine colors. See also Pelargonium.
3132	Double Scarlet	hP	pur.	1	50		
3138	sanguineum	hP	pink	25			
3139	Apple-scented						
3141	<i>Gesnera macrantha</i>	1	gP	scar.	½	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2		mixed	50		
3145	<i>Geum Chiloense coccineum</i> pl.		hP	scar.	1½	5	Bloom freely for a long time.
3146	—atrosanguineum fl. pl.				5		Fine for bouquets.
3147	<i>Gilia Achilleæfolia</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3148	— <i>alba</i>			white	5		
3149	— <i>rosea</i>			rose	5		
3152	<i>capitata</i>			blue	5		
3153	— <i>alba</i>			white	5		
3153a	<i>laciniata</i>				½	5	
3154	<i>linifolia</i> (for borders)				5		
3158	<i>nivalis</i>				1	5	
3160	<i>tricolor</i>			tri.	5		
3167	<i>rosea splendens</i>			rose	5		
3169	Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed	5		
3171	<i>Glaucium luteum</i>	2 3	fhP	yellow	2	5	Horned Poppy. Showy border plants, with gray foliage.
3173	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	2	gP	blue	½	10	A very handsome plant.
3174	<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , Mixed	1 3		mixed	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.	
3176	— <i>crassifolia erecta</i>				50		
3177	— <i>horizontalis</i>				50		
3178	— <i>grandiflora</i> "Defiance" (new)			scar.	50		
3179	—French Tigered and Spotted			spot.	50		
3182	<i>Godetia rubicunda splendens</i>		hA	p. r.	1	5	All the varieties are fine, profuse-blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; makes a good pot plant. No. 3184 is of a beautiful, bright carmine color; very effective.
3183	Princess of Wales			d. cr.	1½	5	
3184	Lady Satin Rose			car.	5		
3185	Fairy Queen (spotted carmine)			white	10		
3186	<i>grandiflora maculata</i> , fine				5		
3187	White Pearl				5		
3188	The Bride				5		
3189	Duchess of Albany		w. & c.		5		
3190	Lady Albemarle		white		5		
3190a	Lindleyana		crim.		5		
3190b	Bijou			blush	1	5	
3190c	Whitneyi			d. rose	2	5	
3191	—Brilliant			car.	1½	5	
3195	Mixed per oz., 30c.			mixed	5		
Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties . . . . .								30
Golden Feather							
3196	<i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>	2	hhA	yellow	½	10	See <i>Pyrethrum</i> , page 101.
3197	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> . . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3198	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	2	hP	yellow	2	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3206	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> , per oz., 30c.	1 2		white		5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	— <i>rosea</i> " 30c.			rose		5	
3211	<i>muralis</i> " 50c.		hA	pink	½	5	
3213	<i>paniculata</i> " 40c.		hP	white	2	5	
3218	<i>Hawkweed</i> , Bearded	3	hA	yellow		5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red			red		5	
3222	White			white		5	
3223	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
3223a	<i>Hedychium Gardnerianum</i>	2	gP	yellow	6	10	"Garland Flower." Handsome.
3224	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	3	fhB	red	3	5	So-called "French Honeysuckle," but no relation to that vine. This is not a runner.
3224a	—album			white	5		

NUMBER and NAME.			Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3- 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yellow	2	cts. 5		Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum . . .	1 3	gP	pur.	. .	10		
3235	Chieftain (dark) . . . . .	. .	. .	d. pur.	. .	10		(Heliotrope.) These well known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil.
3236	grandiflorum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10		
3242	Voltaireanum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10		
3244	Fine Mixed . . . per oz., \$1 50	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10		
Collections Heliotrope, including—								
12 choicest varieties.						90		
6 " " " " " "						50		
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10		(Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering. See Rocket.
Hesperis								
3250	Heuchera sanguinea	2 3	. .	crim.	. .	25		Excellent for bouquets.
3252	Hibiscus Africanus . per oz., 25c.	. .	hA	yl.&br.	2	5		Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers.
3253	militaris	2	hP	rose	3	10		
3254	"Crimson Eye" . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10		
3256	incanus	3	. .	yellow	. .	10		
3260	Syracus, Double . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5		The Rose of Sharon.
3263	Californicus . . . . .	. .	hP	. .	. .	10		Large, showy flowers.
3264	Moscheutos roseus . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	3	10		
3264a	Hieracium ramosum . . . . .	. .	. .	yel.	1-2	10		Fine green foliage.
Hollyhock, Double—								
3265	White per oz., \$1.00	. .	fhP	white	4	10		(Althæa rosea.) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable. May be sown as late as August, to flower the following year.
3265a	White Dwarf, with-							
	out collar " " I.25 . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3	10		
3265b	Black, White Margin " " I.00 . . . . .	. .	. .	b. & w.	4	10		
3265c	Bright Scarlet . . . . .	. .	. .	scar	. .	10		
3266	Crimson . . . . .	. .	. .	crim.	. .	10		
3266a	Salmon . . . . .	. .	. .	salmon	. .	10		
3266b	Cherry Red . . . . .	. .	. .	cherry	. .	10		
3267	Canary Yellow . . . . .	. .	. .	yel.	. .	10		
3267b	Red, White Edge . . . . .	. .	. .	r. & w.	. .	10		
3268	Magenta . . . . .	. .	. .	mag.	. .	10		
3268a	Rosy Pink . . . . .	. .	. .	pink	. .	10		
3269	Mixed, very fine . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10		
Choice collections, including—								
12 var. Hollyhocks, D'ble Prize						\$1 00		
8 " " " " " "						75		
6 " " " " " "						60		
3272	Honesty (Lunaria biennis) . . .	. .	fhB	pur.	2	5		Pretty plants, with curious silvery silicles.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	fhH	rose	5	10		
3275	—albida . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10		Sweet scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia . . .	2 3	. .	yel.	1	5		Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans . . . . .	. .	hBu	white	2-3	10		A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1½	5		Bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
3282	aureum . . . . .	. .	hS	. .	3-4	10		
3283	pyramidatum . . . . .	. .	hP	. .	4-5	10		
Iberis								See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	½	5		Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	. .	pur.	1	5		(Touch-me-not.) Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free-blooming, especially for house culture.
3287	Sultani (fine plant)	2 3	gP	scar.	1½	25		
3288	fulva . . . . .	. .	hA	yel.	4	10		
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	fhH	blue	¼	10		Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	ttB	orange	1½	5		Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	. .	scar.	3	5		
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	. .	1½	5		
3300	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	3	5		
3302	Iris Kämpferi	1 2	hP	. .	2	5		3302 is the beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	tenax	2	. .	pur.	¾	10		
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10		Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder . . per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue	. .	5		(Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3312	Jacobaea , White Senecio	2	hA	white	1	5	The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
3320	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
	Collection of <i>Jacobaea</i> s, including— 5 varieties Dwarf Double					35	
3322	* Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3325	—atroviolacea . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5
3326	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	v. red	..	5
3327	—Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3328	Kitaibelia vitifolia	2 3	thP	white	2-3	10	Drooping, bell-shaped flowers.
3330	Krynitzkia glomerata	hP	5	Rough, hairy foliage.
3334	Lantana , Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.
	Choice collection, including— 6 varieties of <i>Lantana</i>					50	
	Larkspur						See <i>Delphinium</i> .
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	..	red	2	5	Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3352	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3352a	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3353	<i>arborea</i> variegata	hhP	red	3	10	
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hP	yellow	1/2	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
3357	Lepachys columnaris	pur.	3	10	Like a sunflower, with the disk elevated.
3358	Leptosyphon aureus	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.
3360	androsaceus . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5
3361	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3365	densiflorus . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3366	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3374	hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3375	Mixed per oz., 40c.	5	
3378	Liatris pycnostachya	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10	(Blazing Stars.) All pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3379	spicata . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10
3380	scariosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3382	cylindrica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3384	Lilium superbum	2	hbu.	orange	6	10	"Turk's Cap" Lily.
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	1/2	5	
3391	Maroccana . . . . .	..	..	rose	3/4	5
3393	<i>Cymbalaria</i> (Kenilworth Ivy) . . . . .	..	hP	violet	trail.	5
3394	Linum flavum	thhP	yellow	3/4	10	(Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum . . . oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3394b	Lewisii variegatum 60c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the <i>Gentians</i> .
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
3398	tricolor . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5
	Lobelia —						
3399	cardinalis	2	hP	scar.	..	10	All the <i>Lobelias</i> are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet <i>Geraniums</i> . These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye. "Golden Queen" is a splendid new variety, with golden yellow leaves.
3400	syphilitica	3	..	blue	..	10	
3401	ramosa . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10
3402	<i>Erinus</i> (gracilis)	1 3	thhP	..	trail.	5	
3404	—speciosa . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	10
3406	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	trail.	10
3407	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3408	—Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3410	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	10
3411	—grandiflora superba . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3412	—erecta, "Crystal Palace" . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	25
3412a	——"Emperor William" . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
3412b	—"Golden Queen" . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
3413	—Royal Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	25
3414	—Mixed per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
	Choice collections, including— 12 vars. <i>Lobelia</i>					60	
	6					10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¾ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	cts. 5	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
3430	tetragonolobus . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yellow	¾	5	
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding . . oz., 20c.	crim.	3	5	{ <i>Amarantus caudatus.</i> Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	..	blue	1	5	
3435	White Double	white	..	5	{ <i>Nigella.</i> Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3438	White Spanish . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3439	Mixed Spanish . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3444	Lupinus albus	2 3	..	white	2	5	A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	atroviolaceus . . . . .	..	hP	v. & w.	..	5
3450	Cruikshankii . . . . .	..	..	var.	3	5
3452	Dunnettii superbus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3454	Hartwegii . . . . .	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5
3456	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3458	cælestinus . . . . .	..	hA	l. blue	..	5
3460	hirsutus . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	5
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3465	luteus . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3470	mutabilis . . . . .	..	hP	var.	3	5
3472	nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	½	5	
3479	polyphyllus . . . . .	..	hP	blue	5	5
3480	—Mixed Perennial . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3484	subcarnosus . . . . .	..	..	white	2	5
3489	sulphureus . . . . .	..	hA	sul.	1	5
3493	tricolor elegans . . . . .	..	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
3498	Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 20c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
Collection of Lupins, including—12 choicest varieties						40	
3500	Lycnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
3505	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3506	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3507	fulgens	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509	Haageana hybrida	hP	mixed	..	10	
3511	Lysimachia verticillata	2 3	..	yel.	1-2	10	Showy saucer-like flowers.
3513	Madia elegans . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	..	2	5	{ Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517	Malope grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5	
3520	—alba	white	..	5	{ Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
3522	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3524	Malva miniata (<i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i>)	gP	scar.	4	5	{ Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530	Marigold, African . per oz., 50c.	..	hA	lem.	2	5	
3531	—Mixed	mixed	..	5	{ <i>Tagetes.</i> Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also Calendula.
3532	—El Dorado . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3533	—Nugget of Gold . . . . .	..	..	gold	..	5
3534	Dwarf Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	1½	5
3535	—Gold Striped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3537	French . . . . .	..	..	orange	1	5
3538	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3539	Ranunculus . . . . .	..	..	strip.	1½	5
Choice collections, including—8 vars. Marigold, D'ble French						35	
6 " " " " " "						25	
6 " " " African						25	
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5	{ Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	proboscidea . . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5
3550	hutea . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3552	formosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3553	fragrans	crim.	..	5	{ (Mirabilis.) See Four O'Clock, page 89.
Marvel of Peru							
3556	Matricaria eximia plena	hA	white	2	5	{ (Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a	capensis plena . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3557	Mathiola bicornus	hhA	..	½	5	{ Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
3560	Melilotus cærulea . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1½	5	
3562	Mentzelia laevicaulis	2	hB	yel.	2	25	{ Large, bright yellow flowers, closing after noon.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
3570	Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.		$\frac{1}{2}$		cts.			Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pot culture. 3576 is the well-known "Ice Plant."
3573	—album			white				5			
3575	cordifolium variegatum			tP				2 5			
3576	crystallinum . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white				5			
Mignonette—											
3577	Reseda odorata . . per oz., 15c.		hA	w. bf.				5			The well-known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July. Machet, Gabrielle and <i>pumila compacta</i> are fine for pot growing, having large and numerous spikes of red flowers. The latter is particularly dwarf and compact in habit.
3578	—grandiflora							5			
3580	—Golden Queen.			b. yel.				5			
3581	—Crimson Queen			crim.				5			
3582	—pumila compacta, Dwarf										
3583	—Machet, Dwarf			w. & bf.	$\frac{3}{4}$			10			
3584	—Gabrielle			red				10			
3585	—Victoria			d. red				5			
3586	—Miles' Spiral			cr. & bf.	I			5			
3587	—Glant Pyramidal			red	$1\frac{1}{2}$			5			
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush										
3590	—Parsons' White			w. & bf.	$\frac{1}{2}$			5			
Choice collection, including—											
10 varieties Mignonette 50											
3592	Mimosa pudica . . . per oz., 75c.		tA	pink				5			(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.
3598	Mimulus cardinalis	1 2	thP	scar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$			10			(Monkey Flower.) Very showy, musk-scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits. See also Musk Plant.
3603	hybridus cupreus	1 3	hA	mixed				10			
3605	Lewisii		hP	pur.	$\frac{3}{4}$			25			
3608	roseus superbus	1 3	hA	r. & y.	$1\frac{1}{2}$			10			
3610	Rozeilii	2 3		yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$			25			
3612	tigrinus per oz., \$1.50	1 3		spot.	I			10			
3613	—grandiflorus							25			
3613a	ringens	2 3	hP	blue	2			10			
3614	Molucella spinosa			rose	7			25			A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
3616	Monarda fistulosa			pur.				10			("Horse Mint.")
Monk's-hood See Aconitum.											
Mourning Bride See Scabiosa.											
3620	Musa Ensete . per 100 seeds, \$1.50	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10			25			(Abyssinian Banana.) Splendid tropical plant.
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$			10			Musk-scented Mimulus.
3627	New Compact				$\frac{1}{2}$			10			
Myosotis See Forget-me-not, page 89.											
Nasturtium (Tom Thumb)—											
3633	—Yellow per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA			$\frac{3}{4}$		5			(Tropæolum.) Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time. The colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being generally dark green. <i>Empress of India</i> is a splendid variety, with very dark foliage and beautiful crimson flowers.
3639	—Spotted			s. spot				5			
3645	—Black			black				5			
3647	—Bluish Rose			blue				5			
3650	—Ruby King			red				5			
3652	—Golden Cloth			golden				5			
3654	—Cream-colored			cream				5			
3657	—Scarlet			scar.				5			
3660	—Rose			rose				5			
3662	—Empress of India.			crim.				5			
3663	—Aurora			var.				5			
3664	—Golden King			golden				5			
3665	—Lady Bird			yel. & r.				5			
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs			scar.				5			
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem			y. & cr.				5			
3672	—Mixed			mixed				5			
3674	Cattell's Dw'rf Crims'n			crim.				5			
Collections of Nasturtiums—											
12 vars. Dwarf Tom Thumb 40											
8 "											



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. See page 100.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE.
See page 99.



EVENING PRIMROSE. See page 100.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
See page 98.



PANSY.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.
See page 93.




POPPY "DANEBROG." See page 99.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¾ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant)	hhA	..	3	5	Species of tobacco, valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3702a	<i>colossea</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	25
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	gP	w. & li.	1	10
3706	<i>frutescens</i>	hP	..	2	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
	<i>Nigella</i>						See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b. w. & y.	½	5	Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3713	<i>lanceolata</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	5
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & v.	1	5
3718	<i>prostrata</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	trail.	5
3719	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
3719a	<i>Nuphar advena</i>	hP	yel.	..	10	(Yellow Pond Lily.)
3720	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5	Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>Capensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. b.	..	5
3721a	<i>Nymphaea reniformis</i>	3	tP	white	1	10	Tuber-bearing White Water Lily.
3722	<i>Opheliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
	<i>Oenothera</i>						See Evening Primrose.
3724	<i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>	3	hS	yel.	2	10	"Prickly Pear," or "Indian Fig."
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossom.
3730	<i>niger</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	3	5
3731	<i>Osmorrhiza brevistylis</i>	white	2	10	(American Sweet Cicely.) Roots very spicy and fragrant.
3732	<i>longistylis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	½	10	Charming little plants.
3734	<i>Oxytropis Lamberti</i>	3	hP	white	..	10	Valuable for bouquets.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	..	trail.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5	Beautiful, hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	blush	..	10
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	5	Very good everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5	Pretty.
3752	Pansy, *Black "Faust" oz., \$1.25	1 3	hA	black	½	10	(Viola tricolor; Heart's-ease.) Most of the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3757 is a new variety, with large peacock-blue flowers, edged with white. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10
3754	*Quadricolor . . . . .	..	..	4-color	..	10
3755	*Fire King . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10
3756	*Mahogany-colored . . . . .	..	..	brown	..	10
3757	*Peacock . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	25
3758	*Emperor William . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3759	*Fawn Color . . . . .	..	..	fawn	..	10
3760	*Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
3762	*Violet-margined . . . . .	..	..	mar.	..	10
3763	*Gold-margined . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3765	*Five-blotched (Odier) . . . . .	..	..	spot.	..	25
3766	*Bugnot's Superb Str'n . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3767	*Trimardeau White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
37 8	*—Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	25
3769	*—Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	25
3770	*—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
3771	*Black Blue . . . . .	..	..	bk. & bl.	..	10
3772	*Bronze . . . . .	..	..	bronze	..	10
3773	*White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
3774	*Azure Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3777	*Pure Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
3781	*candidissima "Snow Queen" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
3786	<i>atropurpurea</i> . . . . .	..	..	dk. pur.	..	10
3787	— <i>alba marginata</i> . . . . .	..	..	pr. & w.	..	10
3787a	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain	6.00	..	mixed	..	25	
3788	*Mixed	1.25	..	..	..	10
3789	*Common Mixed	75	..	..	..	5
	Choice collections, including—						
	24 vars. Pansy or Heart's-ease					\$1 25	
	18 " " " "					1 00	
	12 " " " "					75	
	8 " " " "					60	
	6 " " " "					50	

[illegible]

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
Phlox (Perennial)—						cts.	
3944	hybrida superba	2 3	hP	mixed	3	10	} (Perennial Phlox.) These seeds are saved from the brightest colored sorts.
3945	Lemoine's best sorts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3946	Physalis lobata	violet	1	10	(Ground or Winter Cherry.)
3947	Picotée , White Ground	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	} From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground . . . . .	..	..	y. & sp.	..	50
3951	Slate Ground . . . . .	..	..	slate	..	50
3956	Extra Fine Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	50
3957	Mixed	10	
Pink (Dianthus)—							
3963	Chinensis Double Mixed, oz., 40c.	..	†hB	..	1	5	} (Dianthus.) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965	—Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3967	dentatus hybridus . . . . .	..	..	lilac	..	5
3969	Heddewegii, Single, per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3969a	—Eastern Queen . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
3970	—Crimson Belle . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
3971	—Double Mixed . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	10
3972	—Double "Mourning Pink" . . . . .	..	..	dark	..	10
3973	—diadematus, Double, oz., \$1.25	..	..	mixed	..	10
3975	—laciniatus, Single . . " 75	..	..	..	..	5
3977	—Double Mixed . . " 1.25	..	..	..	..	10
3979	imperialis, Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
	per oz., 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
3981	—Double Dark Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
3983	—Dwarf Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	¾	5
3986	—Double Mixed . per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3987	Superbus Dwarf Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3988	Plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
	per oz., 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
3990	—Single Mixed Pink " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Collections of Pinks, including—							
	12 vars. Fine China					50	
	8 " " "					40	
	6 " " "					30	
4016	Platystemon Californicus	hA	yel.	..	5	(California Poppy.)
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum	2	hP	blue	2	10	} (Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants.
4019	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	½	5	} Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
4023	—affinis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4025	—gracilis . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
4028	Pogonia ophioglossoides	3	hP	pink	1	25	Prefers peaty soil.
Polemonium							See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	†hP	mixed	..	10	(Primula.) Fine varieties.
4033	Finest	25	} From named varieties.
4034	Gold-laced . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4034a	Polygonatum biflorum	1 2	hP	gr'nish	2	5	(Small "Solomon's Seal.")
Poppy—							
4035	Papaver bracteatum	†hP	red	..	5	} (Papaver.) Very showy and free-flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming, to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4037a is a magnificent variety of recent introduction, unsurpassed for beauty of coloring and gracefulness of form. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy," on account
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades) . . . . .	..	hA	mixed	..	5
4036a	—Flag of Truce . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	white	..	10
4037	—Orientale . . . . .	..	†hP	d. red	..	10
4037a	—The Shirley (a fine and distinct race) . . per oz., 75c.	..	hA	mixed	..	10	
4038	—glaucum (Tulip Poppy) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	1½	10
4038a	—pavonium (Peacock) . . . . .	..	..	sc. & b.	..	5
4039	—nudicaule . . . . .	..	†hP	yel.	2	10
4040	—aurantiacum . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
4041	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4041a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
4042	—umbrosum . . . . .	..	hA	crim.	1½	5
4044	—Danebrog . . . . .	..	..	sc. & w.	..	5
4046	—Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4047	—Fringed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4048	—Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4048z	—Nankeen Yellow, per oz., \$1	..	..	yel.	..	10
4049	—Mikado . . . . .	..	..	w. & cr.	..	5
4050	—Cardinal . . . . .	..	..	sc. & w.	..	10
4050z	—American Flag, per oz., 75c.	..	..	..	..	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Poppy, continued—						cts.	
4051	Papaver, Double Golden Gate	1 2	hA	mixed	1 1/2	5	of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulips. 4050 is of compact and robust habit, and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4054	—Pæony-flowered " 20c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd " 30c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Poppies, including—							
12	vars. Double Carnation					50	
12	" Pæony-flowered					50	
6	" D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd					30	
6	" Ranunculus-flowered					30	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	1/2	5	These cannot be rivalled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4068	Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
4069	Red Carnation-striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
4070	Thellusonii . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4071	Pink . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
4072	albiflora . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4074	aurantiaca . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4089	Thorburni . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4090	rosea striata . . . . .	..	..	ro. str.	..	5
4092	Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4111	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
4114	—Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	25
4115	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
4116	—Bronze Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	25
4118	—Salmon . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	25
4120	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4127	—Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	25
4130	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
Collections, including—							
12	vars. Portulaca, beautiful					60	
6	" " double					60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4134	laciniata	2	..	yel.	1	25	
4135	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection, including—							
6	vars. Potentilla, choicest					75	
4140	Primula cortusoides	3	..	red	..	10	These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." 4146 is a most beautiful large-flowered Rocky Mountain variety.
4141	Cashmeriana . . . . .	..	..	rose	1/4	25
4143	Japonica . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	10
4145	English Yellow Primrose . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
4146	Parryi . . . . .	..	..	pur. & y.	..	25
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	gP	fr. red	3/4	25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mold. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
4157	—Bright red . . . . .	..	..	b. red	..	25
4158	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4159	—punctata atropurpurea . . . . .	..	..	pur. sp.	..	25
4161	—cærulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	50
4161a	—kermesina splendens . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	25
4161b	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4163	—filicifolia alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4169	—rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
4170	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4171	—globosa rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
4174	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4176	—Finest Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4190	—plena rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	75
4193	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	75
4195	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	75
4196	obconica	2	tgP	white	1/2	25	
Collections of Primulas, including—							
12	vars. Chinese Fringed					\$1 50	
10	" " "					1 25	
8	" " "					1 00	
6	" " "					75	
6	" " Double					1 25	
Primrose, Evening—							
4203	Ænothera bistorta	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The Ænothers are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubby borders; <i>Æ. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>Æ. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4205	—Drummondii	1 3	..	yel.	1	5	
4207	—grandiflora	2 3	hB	..	3	5	
4210	—Lamarckii . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	5
4220	—rosea Mexicana . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	1/2	5	
4222	—taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	hA	white	..	5	
4227	—tetraptera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4228	—fruticosa . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	2	5
4230	—Mixed Annual . . per oz., 30c.	..	hA	mixed	div.	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¾ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4233	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum . . .	2 3	hP	dk. sc.	1	5	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings. No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4234	roseum, Double . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	25
4235	Tchihatchewii	1 3	. .	white	. .	5	
4237	Parthenium aureum	2 3	. .	yel.	½	5	
4237 ^a	—"Golden Gem" . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4254	Rheum palmatum	1	. .	white	3	5	(Ornamental Rhubarb.)
4255	Collinianum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4258	Rhododendron arboreum	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis, per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	
4270 ^a	Africanus	div.	8	5	The Castor Oil plants are free- growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of subtropical beds. 4277 is the handsomest and most graceful Ricinus, with foliage and stem nearly black.
4275	Gibsoni . . . . .	. .	. .	violet	5	5
4276	macrophyllus . . . . .	. .	. .	d. pur.	6	5
4277	Cambodgensis (dark), per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	. .	5	5
4278	cœruleus . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	6	5
4280	macrocarpus . . . . .	. .	. .	d. pur.	5	5
4282	Phillipinensis . . . . .	. .	. .	pur.	6	5
4284	—purpureus . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4288	sanguineus . . . . .	. .	. .	red	. .	5
4288 ^a	Zanzibariensis . . . per oz., 50c.	. .	. .	vars.	8	10
4289	Mixed " 15c.	. .	. .	mixed	6-8	5
Collections , including—						50	Ornamental in fruit. For green- houses.
12 vars. Ricinus, choicest sorts						30	
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	(California Tree Poppy.) Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4294	Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP	. .	. .	10
4295	Rocket , Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.	. .	thP	w. & pur.	. .	5	(Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
4300	White " 20c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5
Rose Campion							See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> .
Rose of Heaven							See <i>Agrostemma cœli-rosa</i> .
Rose of Sharon							See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis . . .	2	hP	yel.	3	5	Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4352	Saintpaulia ionantha . . . . .	. .	tgP	blue	½	25
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	. .	1	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4360	coccinea . . . . .	. .	. .	scar.	. .	5
4366	Dwarf Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.	. .	. .	mixed	½	5
4367	Tall Mixed 60c.	. .	. .	. .	1	5
Collections , including—						40	
8 vars. Salpiglossis, Tall . . .						40	
8 " " Dwarf						35	
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> va- rieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy.
4380	patens	2	tpP	blue	. .	25	
4387	Rœmeriana . . . . .	. .	hP	crim.	1	5
4388	splendens . . . per oz., \$1.50	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389	—grandiflora . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4390	—prostrata	1½	25	Pretty composite for beds.
4392	—compacta erecta . . . . .	. .	. .	d. scar.	. .	25
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl. .	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants— Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4400	Saponaria Calabrica, per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	red	1	5
4403	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5	("Pitcher Plant.") Grows well in peaty soil.
4412	Sarracenia purpurea	2	. .	pur.	2	10	
4414	Saxifraga Aizoon	white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4415	Huetiana . . . . .	. .	hA	. .	½	25
4417	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3	2½	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil.
4418	—Double Snowball . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4420	Mixed Tall per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed 40c.	. .	. .	. .	1½	5
Collections Scabiosa, including—						35	
8 vars. Scabiosa, Double						30	
6 " " Tall Large-flowered . . .						35	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						30	



SALVIA SPLENDENS.
See page 101.



PRIMULA OBCONICA.
See page 100.



DWARF GERMAN STOCK.



VINCA ROSEA.
See page 105



SWEET WILLIAM.
See page 105.



VERBENA HYBRIDA.
See page 105

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4425	Schizanthus <i>Grahami</i>	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, they become fine foliage plants, with mass of blossoms.
4427	— <i>pinnatus</i> . . . . .	..	..	p. v.	1 1/2	5
4430	— <i>porrigens</i> <i>papilionaceus</i> . . . . .	..	..	bk. eyd	..	5
4433	— <i>retusus</i> . . . . .	..	..	r. & o.	2	5
4436	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4440	Mixed per oz., 30c.	mixed	div.	5	Collection, including— 6 vars. <i>Schizanthus</i>
						30	
4443	Schizopetalon <i>Walkeri</i>	1 2	hA	white	3/4	10	Curious fringed fragrant flowers.
4445	Scrophularia <i>nodosa</i>	2 3	hP	pur.	4	10	("Figwort.") Fine for bees.
4447	Scutellaria <i>galericulata</i>	3	..	blue	2	10	("Skull-cap.") Large blue flow'rs.
4450	Sedum <i>cœruleum</i>	2	hA	..	1/2	10	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4453	— <i>Maximowiczii</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	1	10
4454	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	3/4	10
	Senecio <i>elegans</i>						See Jacobæa.
4455	Sensitive Plant . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.
4460	Silene <i>Armeria</i>	1 2	hA	red	1	5	(Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
4461	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4462	— Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4463	— <i>orientalis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	rose	2	5
4464	— <i>pendula</i> . . . . .	..	hA	red	1	5
4467	— <i>ruberrima</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
4468	— Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4469	— <i>Virginica</i> . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	1	10
4470	Smilacina <i>racemosa</i>	2	..	pa. yel.	2	10	(Clustered "Solomon's Seal.")
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum</i> <i>asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
	Snapdragon—						The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them.
4480	— <i>Delila</i> , carmine and white	2	†hP	c. & w.	1 1/2	5	
4483	— <i>Galathee</i> , crimson and white . . . . .	..	..	cr. & w.	..	5
4485	— <i>Striped</i> . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
4488	— <i>Firefly</i> , scarlet and white . . . . .	..	..	s. & w.	..	5
4492	— <i>White</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4493	— <i>Yellow</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4495	— Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4497	— <i>Fine Dwarf Mixed</i> 50c.	..	..	..	1/2	5
4498	— <i>Tom Thumb Mixed</i> \$1.	..	..	..	..	5
	Collections, including— 12 vars. <i>Snapdr'n</i> , <i>Finest Tall</i> 6					50 30	
4500	Sphenogyne <i>speciosa</i>	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
4502	Spiræa <i>ariæfolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.
4504	— <i>Aruncus</i>	1 2	hP	..	3-4	10	
4507	Spraguea <i>umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	1/2	25	Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.
4508	Stachys <i>lanata</i>	3	hP	strip.	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
4509	Statice <i>Bonduelli</i>	2	gP	yel.	1 1/2	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	— <i>incana</i> <i>hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	..	5
4515	— <i>sinuata</i>	2 3	gP	blue	1	5	
4516	— <i>candidissima</i>	white	..	5	
4518	Stenactis <i>speciosa</i>	hP	pur.	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	Stephanophysum <i>longifolium</i>	hhP	scar.	1 1/2	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright-colored flowers.
4525	Stevia <i>serrata</i>	2	gP	flesh	..	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
	Stocks (German Ten-Weeks)—						(Mathiola.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bedding, massing, edging or pot-culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form, and richly fragrant. The double
4528	— <i>Dwarf Snowflake Forcing</i>	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	
4529	— <i>White Dresden Perpetual</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4530	— "Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3	..	..	..	..	10
	— <i>Dwarf Large-flowering—</i>						
4531	— — <i>White</i> per oz., \$4	..	..	..	..	10
4532	— — <i>Canary Yellow</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
4533	— — <i>Crimson</i> per oz., \$4	..	..	crim.	..	10
4534	— — <i>Chestnut</i> . . . . .	..	..	brown	..	10
4535	— — <i>Blood Red</i> . . . . .	..	..	blood	..	10
4536	— — <i>Carmine</i> . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
4537	— — <i>Rose</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
4538	— — <i>Light Blue</i> per oz., \$4	..	..	l. blue	..	10


NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
8 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
Stocks (Ger. Ten-Weeks), cont'd.								
Dwarf Large-flowering—								
4539	—Shining Purple Carmine . . .	1 2	hhA	d. red	1	25	white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.	
4539a	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10		
4540	Giant Perfection, White . . .			white	1 1/2	25		
4541	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10		
4542	Wallflower-leaved, White . . .			white		10		
4543	—Crimson . . .			crim.		10		
4544	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$4			mixed		10		
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet . . .				1	10		
4546	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3					10		
4547	Ordinary Mixed . . . 75c.				1 1/2	5		
Stocks (Autumnal, etc.)—								
4548	Intermediate White . . .	2 3	hhB	white		25	For choice collections of Stocks, see below.	
4549	—Crimson . . .			crim.		25		
4550	—Mixed . . .			mixed		25		
4551	Emperor Large-flowering, White			white		25		
4552	—Crimson . . .			crim.		25		
4553	—Mixed . . .			mixed		25		
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter			scar.		25		
4556	—White Winter . . .			white		25		
4558	—Mixed Winter . . .			mixed		10		
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter			crim.	1	25		
4562	Queen, Purple . . .			pur.	1 1/2	5	("Bird of Paradise Flower.") Magnificent greenhouse peren. from S. Africa. Sow in light soil, and plunge the pots in bottom heat.	
4564	—White . . .			white		5		
4567	—Scarlet . . .			scar.		5		
4568	—Mixed . . .			mixed		5		
4570	Strelitzia augusta . . .		gP	white	10	50		
4571	Reginae . . .			o.&pur.	5	25		
7573	Styrax Japonica . . .	1	hS	white	6	10		
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple . . .	2 3	hA	pur.	1 1/2	5		Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine.
4577	White . . .			white		5		
4580	Yellow . . .			yel.		5		
4582	Mixed . . .			mixed		5		Derives its name from the popular supposition that its large heads of flowers follow the sun in its course. Showy for backgrounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds. The large flowers are very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.
Sunflower (Helianthus)—								
4583	Single Russian . . per oz., 10c.	3		yel.	5	5		
4584	—"Oscar Wilde" . . 15c.					5		
4585	—Primrose-colored " 20c.					5		
4586	macrophyllus giganteus 15c.					5		
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-l'v'd)	2 3			3	5		
4589	argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen" . . per oz., 20c.	3			4	5		
4590	California Double . . 15c.	2 3		d. y.	2-5	5		
4591	Globe-flowered Double . oz., 15c.	3		yel.	3	5		
4592	Green-centered Double " 15c.			y. & gr.		5		
4593	Dwarf Double . . . " 15c.	2 3		yel.	2 1/2	5		
4594	—Variegated foliage . . .	3		var.		5		
4595	decapetalus . . .			yel.	5	5		
4596	strumosus . . .		hP		8	5		
Swan River Daisy . . .							See Brachycome.	

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.

GERMAN TEN-WEEKS.				8 vars. Tree, or Giant . . . \$0 65			
24 vars.	Dwarf German . . .	\$1	25	6 "	Giant Perfection . . .		50
18 "	" " " " . . .		1 00	8 "	" " " " . . .		60
12 "	" " " " . . .		75	6 "	" " " " . . .		50
8 "	" " " " . . .		50	8 "	Wallflower-leaved . . .		60
6 "	" " " " . . .		40	6 "	" " " " . . .		50
12 "	Large-flowering Emperor . . .		85	6 "	Dwarf Perpetual . . .		40
6 "	" " " " . . .		50	AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.			
12 "	Dwarf Bouquet . . .		75	8 "	Intermediate German . . .		60
6 "	" " " " . . .		40	6 "	" " " " . . .		50
24 "	" " Large-flowering . . .	1	50	4 "	East Lothian Autumn . . .		40
18 "	" " " " . . .		25	12 "	Fine Winter . . .		80
12 "	" " " " . . .		85	8 "	" " " " . . .		60
8 "	" " " " . . .		60	6 "	" " " " . . .		50
6 "	" " " " . . .		50	6 "	Dwarf Bouquet Winter . . .		50
10 "	Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering . . .		60	6 "	Corcadeau Winter . . .		50
6 "	" " " " . . .		50				

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
Sweet Peas							See page 107.	
Sweet William—								
4538	White Single . . . per oz., 40c.	2	3	hB	white	1 1/2	5	(Dianthus barbatus.) A very popular free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.
4599	—Double						5	
4600	Dark Crimson Single				crim.		5	
4601	—Double						5	
4602	Auricula-flowered . . per oz., 40c.				mixed		5	
4603	Mixed Single 30c.						5	
4604	—Double 75c.						5	
Collection, including—								
6 vars. Sweet William							30	
4605	Tacsonia Van Volxemii			gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4606	Tagetes lucida	2		tP	yel.	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila	2	3	hA			5	
Tassel Flower							See Calalia.	
4614	Thalictrum Cornuti	2		hP	w.&yel	3	10	(Tall Meadow Rue.)
4614a	Thermopsis Montana	2	3		yel.	1 1/2	25	Fine native variety.
4615	Torenia Fournieri			tA	pur.	1	25	For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings"				white		25	
4615b	Bailloni				yel.		25	
4616	Trachelium cœruleum	2		thP	blue	1 1/2	5	Very showy when in flower.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3		gP		1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2		hP	pur.	tra.	5	An ornamental clover.
4619	Tritoma uvaria	2	3	hhP	or. red	3	10	Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4620	corallina				scar.	2	10	
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2			white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4624	Valeriana alba	1	2	thB		3	5	Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626	rubra				red		5	
4627	Mixed				mixed		5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2	3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for border or pots.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass, oz., 25c.	1	2	hA	blue	3/4	5	(Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White				white		5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2				1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	Veratrum Californicum			hP	white	4	10	(False Hellebore.) Roots are poisonous.
Verbena hybrida—								
4637	Scarlet	2	3	hhP	scar.	tra.	10	All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely, either as pot-plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.
4640	—Defiance						10	
4641	Blue Black, white eye				bl.&w.		10	
4643	candidissima (pure white)				white		10	
4644	auriculæflora				mixed		10	
4646	Italica striata				strip.		10	
4648	cœrulea				b. b.		10	
4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.				mixed		5	
4650	Finest Mixed \$1.50						10	
4651	Mammoth Mixed 2.50						10	
Collection, including—								
6 vars. Verbena							50	
4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora			gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented leaves
4653	Veronica, Mixed	2		hP	mixed	3/4	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654	Vicia Gerardii	2	3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white)			tP	white		10	Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and border or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea				rose		10	
4663	—alba				ro.&w.		10	
4664	—Mixed				mixed		10	
4665	Violets, Sweet-scented	1	2		blue	3/4	10	(Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar						10	
4669	White				white		10	
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen				pur.		10	Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
4674	—Mauve Queen						10	
4675	—alba				white		10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4677	Virginian Stock . . per oz., 20c.	1 2	hA	red	1	5	(Malcolmia maritima.) Early-flowering and fine.
4678	White " 20c.	..	..	white	..	5
4678a	Crimson King " 20c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
4678b	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4679	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1½	5	Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	oculata . . . . .	..	..	rose	¾	5
4680a	—coerulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
4681	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4681a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4681b	Mixed	1	5	
4682	Wallflower per oz., 40c.	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	(Cheiranthus Cheiri.) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
4684	Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4686	German Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Collections of Wallflower, including 12 vars. Double German						\$1 00	
8 " " " "						80	
6 " " " "						65	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora . oz., 40c.	..	hA	pur.	..	5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689	—alba " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
4692	gloxinioides " 40c.	..	..	b. & w.	..	5
4693	Worms	2 3	..	scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4694	Wigandia Vigieri	†tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696	Yucca baccata	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701	brevifolia . . . . .	..	..	..	15	10
4702	filamentosa . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10
4703	gloriosa . . . . .	..	..	..	4	10
4705	Whipplei . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10
Zinnia, Double—							
4707	Tall Carmine . . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	car.	..	5	Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late. 4721 and 4721a are very dwarf double varieties, forming compact, free-flowering bushes; fine for edgings. 4715 has most magnificent, extra large blossoms of rich colors. 4723 and 4723a are splendid new varieties, most gracefully curled and crested. The collections here offered will be found very choice, and are sure to give satisfaction. Zinnias succeed best in a rich, deep, loamy soil, and in a sunny situation.
4707a	—Crimson " 40c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
4708	—Flesh-colored " 40c.	..	..	flesh	..	5
4708a	—Lilac " 40c.	..	..	lilac	..	5
4709	—Purple " 40c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
4709a	—Rose " 40c.	..	..	rose	..	5
4710	—Scarlet " 40c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
4710a	—Violet " 40c.	..	..	violet	..	5
4711	—White " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
4712	—Yellow, Sulphur " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
4713	—Golden " 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
4714	—Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4714a	—Pompon " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
4715	—Large Robust " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
4716	Dwarf Crimson " 50c.	..	..	crim.	1½	5
4716a	—Purple " 50c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
4717	—Salmon " 50c.	..	..	salmon	..	5
4718	—Scarlet " 50c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
4719	—White " 50c.	..	..	white	..	5
4719a	—Yellow, Sulphur " 50c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
4720	—Golden " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
4720a	—Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4721	—Tom Thumb White \$1.	..	..	white	½	10
4721a	—Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
4721b	—Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	10
4722	—Haageana, Double \$1.25	..	..	yel.	1	10
4723	—Curled and Crested Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
4723a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
Collections of Zinnia, including—							
10 vars. Beautiful Double						50	
6 " " " "						40	
8 " Dwarf Double						50	
6 " " " "						40	
4724	Zygadenus elegans	2	hP	white	..	10	Wax-like flowers.

Carnation—Chabaud's Double Perpetual.

This new Carnation was raised by Mr. Chabaud, the foremost Carnation grower of Europe. It grows from 16 to 20 inches high, is closely branched, and carries its blooms well. The straight, vertical flower-stems are covered with large, handsome, very double flowers in every variety of color. It blooms in about seven months after being sown, and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, hardiness, robust growth, perfect bearing, variety of color of the flowers, and the long continued time in which they are produced, it is likely to supersede all varieties hitherto grown. It may be sown either in autumn or early spring. (See Novelties). Per packet, 50 cts.; per 1,000 seeds, \$4.



Sweet Peas.

(LATHYRUS ODORATUS.)

These exceedingly beautiful and fragrant hardy annuals are now most popular.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.—Sweet Peas succeed best in a deep, rich soil. The most approved method of cultivation is to sow in a trench five or six inches deep, covering them at first with *only one inch* of soil; then as the plants grow up, fill in the earth about them *one inch at a time*. After the plants are well grown up, they should be watered copiously, and bone meal worked into the soil about the roots is recommended. Proper trellis or other support should be provided.

The first sowing of Sweet Peas may be made very early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, For a succession, some should be sown every few weeks afterwards. For fall flowering, they may be sown as late as July. Then again, they may be sown late in the fall for very early blooming the following spring, but in that case a dry situation is preferable, and they should be sown four or five inches deep, and not in the trench method.

Thorburn's Selected Sweet Peas.

Assortments Containing—

1 packet each of 40 named varieties	.....	\$1 50
1 " " 20 " "	.....	80
1 " " 10 " "	.....	40

Fifty Named Varieties.

ALL FIVE CENTS PER PACKET.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
Adonis. Carmine	\$0 10	Light Blue and Purple	\$0 10
Alba Magnifica. Pure white	15	Lemon Queen. Blush pink and lemon	20
Apple-Blossom. Bright pink and blush	15	Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged blue	15
Black Purple	10	Miss Blanche Ferry. Pink and white	10
Black, Purple Striped	10	Miss Hunt. Carmine-salmon and soft pink	15
Boreatton. Bronze-crimson and purple	15	Monarch. Bronze-crimson and blue	15
Butterfly. White and lilac	15	Mrs. Eckford. White, shaded crimson	20
Captain Clarke. Tricolor	10	Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate pink, with blush wings	15
Captain of the Blues. Purple and pale blue	10	Mrs. Sankey. Pure white; most perfect form	20
Cardinal. Crimson-scarlet	10	Nellie Jaynes. White and light pink	10
Countess of Radnor. Delicate lavender	15	Orange Prince. Bright orange-pink	15
Dark Red	10	Painted Lady. Rose and white	15
Delight. White, tinted rose	15	Primrose. Pale primrose-yellow; novel	15
Dorothy Tennant. Dark mauve	20	Princess Beatrice. Fine rose	15
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet and rose	10	Princess of Wales. White, blue striped	15
Empress of India. Rosy pink and white	15	Princess Victoria. Cherry-mauve and pink	20
Emily Henderson. Pure white; true	20	Princess of Prussia. Blush pink	20
Fairy Queen. White and rose	15	Queen of the Isles. Scarlet, white and purple	15
Her Majesty. Beautiful soft rosy pink	15	Red and White Striped	10
Ignea. Fiery crimson-scarlet, slightly flushed with purple	20	Senator. Choicest creamy white	15
Indigo King. Maroon, shaded bronze-purple	15	Splendor. Bright rose, flushed crimson	10
Invincible Blue	10	The Queen. Pink, with mauve wings	15
Invincible Carmine	10	Vesuvius. Dark red; fine	10
Invincible Scarlet	10	Violet Queen. Pink standards; lilac wings	20
Isa Eckford. Rosy pink, flushed carmine	15	Waverly. Pale blue and rosy claret	20
		White	10

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other choice large-flowering varieties	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$1 00
Eckford's Mixed	10	25	40	75
Standard Mixed	10	20	30	40

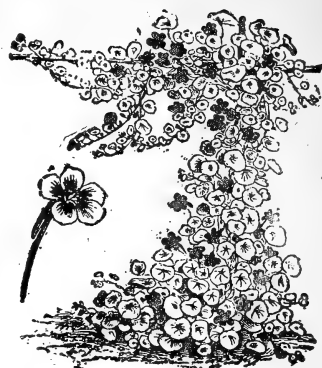
GALVANIZED WIRE TRELLIS for SWEET PEAS, per 10 feet length, 75 cents.



BALSAM PEAR.
See Momordica, page 111.



THUNBERGIA.
See page 110.



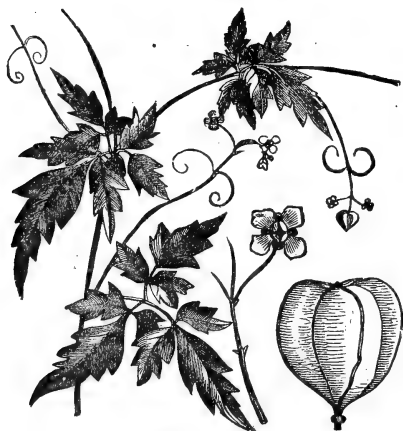
TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.
See page 110.



IPOMœA LIMBATA.



MINA LOBATA.
See page 110.



BALLOON VINE.



COBÆA SCANDENS.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
9-10 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4725	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4726	<i>Apios tuberosa</i>	3	hP	..	6	5	Graceful twining perennial.
4727	<i>Aristolochia Siph.</i>	2	..	br. & yl.	30	25	} The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4727a	<i>elegans</i> . . . . .	..	gP	pu. & w.	20	25
4727b	<i>ornithocephala</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur. br.	..	25
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> . oz., \$2	1	hP	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	<i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary-bird Flower</i> . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	10	("Butterfly Pea.")
4750	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	white	15	5	} (Virgin's Bower.) Very fragrant.
4752	<i>paniculata</i>	2 3	..	8-40	5	5	
4758	<i>Large-flowering hybrids</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	var.	10
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . per oz., 75c.	..	ttP	pur.	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4769	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty, and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776	<i>major</i> (Morning Glory), oz., 15c.	..	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780	<i>Mauritanicus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	blue	tra.	10
<i>Cypress Vine</i>							See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . per oz., 15c.	..	hA	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i> " 15c.	..	..	white	..	5
4786	— <i>Mixed</i> " 15c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4787	<i>gigantea</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA	green	15-20	10	} (Climbing Hop.) 4796 has beautifully variegated foliage.
4796	— <i>variegatus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4798	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i> . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers.
4800	— <i>lutea</i> " 20c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
4801	<i>chrysantha</i> . . . . .	..	tgP	..	..	10
4802	<i>scarletina</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	10
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i> . . . . .	..	tP	rose	15	25
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	tA	blue	..	5
4810	— <i>marmorata</i> . . . . .	..	..	mar.	..	5
4812	<i>Nil</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
4814	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	v. & w.	5	5
4816	<i>Mexicana grand. alba</i> " 60c.	3	..	white	15	10	
4817	— — — <i>hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night), oz., 20c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
4822	<i>hybrida</i> , "Heavenly Blue" . . . . .	..	..	blue	10	25
4824	<i>Learii</i> . . . . .	..	gP	v. b.	15	25
4826	<i>rubro-cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. r.	8	10
4828	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4830	<i>setosa</i> . . . . .	..	tP	red	..	10
4835	<i>Quamoclit</i> (Cypress Vine)						} <i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well-known Cypress Vine; has very beautiful, bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.
4836	— <i>White</i> per oz., 30c.	..	tA	scar.	10	5	
4836a	— <i>Rose</i> " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
4837	— <i>Mixed</i> " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> , oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
<i>Collection</i> , including 12 varieties						50	
4845	<i>Kennedya cœrulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	..	scar.	4	25	
4855	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	..	d. red.	..	25	
<i>Lathyrus</i> —							
4882	<i>Everlasting Pea</i> , White	2	hP	white	8	10	} See also Sweet Peas, page 107. Handsome perennials, producing beautiful flowers.
4883	— <i>Scarlet</i> per oz., 40c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
4883a	— <i>splendens</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4884	<i>Blue Lord Anson's Pea</i> , oz., 15c.	1 3	..	blue	6	5	
4885	<i>White</i> " " 15c.	..	..	white	..	5
4886	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	2 3	tP	d. ro.	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
4964	Abobra viridiflora	2	3	tA	green	6	cts.	5			Pretty scarlet fruit.
	Balsam Pear and Apple . . .										See Momordica, below.
4966	Benincasa cerifera				yel.			10			Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2			red	5		10			Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinia Indica	2	3			6		10			{ Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd)			hhA	yel.	8	5				
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd) . . .	2	2				5				{ Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber) . . .	2	3			10	5				
4976	grossulariaeformis (Gooseberry Gourd)	2				6	5				
4978	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon)						5				
4980	perennis (very fine)	2	3	hhP		15	5				
	Cucurbita										See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens	2		hhA		8		10			Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis lobata				green	12		10			(Wild Cucumber.)
4981b	Epopepon vitifolius	3		hhP	white	10		25			Ornamental.
	Gourds—										
4982	Mock Orange	2		tA	yel.	15	5				{ Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped					10	5				
4984	Apple-shaped						5				
4986	Pear-shaped						5				
4987	Onion-shaped						5				
4988	Hercules' Club					15	5				
4989	Sugar Trough						5				
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd)						5				
4991	—Miniature						5				
4992	Powder-horn						5				
4993	Dipper						5				
4994	Melopepo (Miniature)					10	5				
4996	—Striped					12	5				
4997	Mixed					10-15	5				
	Collection , including— 12 vars. Gourds, small							50			
5007	Melothria scabra	3		hhA	l. b.	10		10			Tropical Vine.
5008	Momordica balsamina	2	3		yel.		5				{ The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple. (Squirting Cucumber.)
5010	Charantia						5				
5012	Elaterium						5				
5014	Mukia scabrella	3						10			Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2	3	tA	scar.	15		5			(Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3		tP	white			25			Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-plant . . .			tA			1	5			{ The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-plant				scar.			5			
5025	Striped Egg-plant				strip.	2	5				
5038	pseudo-capsicum nanum			gP	white	1	10				
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid			tA	bl.	2	10				
5042	robustum	2	3		pur.	3	10				
5046	capsicastrum			gP	yel.	2	10				
5047	Hendersoni				pur.		10				
5047a	Warscewiczoides				white	3	10				
	Collection , including— 6 vars. Solanum							45			
	Squirting Cucumber										See Momordica Elaterium.
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3				4	10				{ (Snake Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	coccinea	2			yel.		10				
5052	palmata	3			white		10				
	Wild Cucumber										See Echinocystis lobata.



RHODANTHE MANGLESII.



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

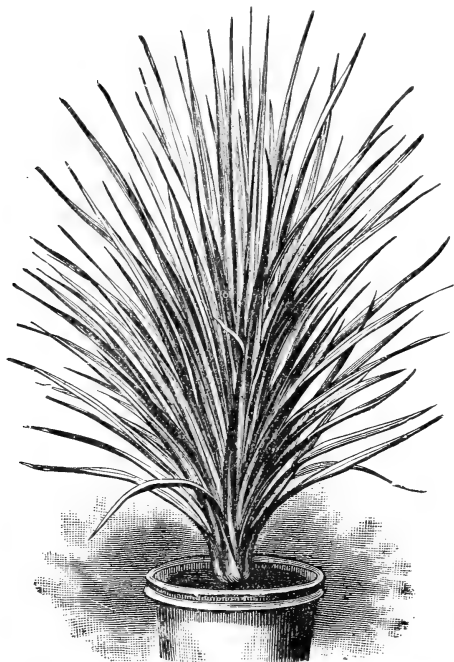
For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small> 3/4 oz. at. oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over. </small>							
5054	Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	cts. 5	Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decorations. The flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved.
5056	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5057	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5058	—Double Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
5059	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5060	Ammobium alatum	hhP	..	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5062	Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5065	—violacea . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5
5066	—carnea . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
5070	—striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
5071	—nana compacta rubra . . . . .	..	..	v. red	1/2	5
5072	— — — — — alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5073	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	5
5075	aurea superba . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Globe Amaranths					30	
5076	Helichrysum bracteatum	yel.	2	5	("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in a rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5079	—atrosanguineum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	1	5
5080	—atrococcineum . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	5
5081	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	5
5082	macranthum . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5098	monstrosum, Double . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5100	—Dwarf, Double . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5
	Collections Helichrysum, including						
	12 vars. Double					50	
	10 " "					45	
	8 " "					40	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5107	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108	corymbiflorum . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5110	Rhodanthe maculata	2 3	..	r. & w.	..	10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5115	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
5118	Manglesii . . . . .	..	..	r. & w.	1/2	10
5120	Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5125	—multiflorum . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
5126	— — — — — album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Xeranthemum					30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
32 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5128	<i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i>					5	
5132	<i>minutiflora</i>					10	
5136	<i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP		3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138	<i>Arundo Donax</i>				10	5	
5140	*—fol. variegata					10	} Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5144	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA		3	5	
5150	<i>Briza geniculata</i>	2			1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152	<i>gracilis</i>					5	
5154	<i>maxima</i>				1 1/2	5	
5158	<i>Brizopyrum siculum</i>				3/4	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass. No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5160	<i>Bromus brizæformis</i>		hP		2	5	
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i>					5	} Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5164	<i>madritensis</i>					5	
5165	<i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>		tP			25	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5166	<i>Chloris barbata vera</i>				1	5	
5168	<i>truncata</i>				3/4	5	
5170	<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>		hA		1	5	} Pretty for edging. (Job's Tears.) So called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5172	<i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3			1 1/2	5	
5174	<i>aurea zebrina</i>					10	
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum Richardsoni</i>	2			2	10	} Very fine grass. Handsome for bouquets.
5175a	<i>Cynosurus elegans</i>		hP			5	
5176	<i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA		1	5	} (Crab or Yard Grass.) <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a	<i>corocana</i>					5	
5176b	<i>Indica</i>					5	
5178	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>		hP		4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd. (Love Grass.) Pretty Grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5180	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA		1	5	
5182	<i>amabilis</i>					5	} (Plume Grass.) A very fine and stately-looking grass. Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i>					5	
5184	<i>maxima</i>					5	
5185	<i>suaveolens</i>					5	} (Fescue Grass.) Ornamental.
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP		10	5	
5190	*—foliis variegatis					10	
5192	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i>				5	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5196	<i>Festuca glauca</i>				2	10	
5198	<i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i>		tP			10	
5202	<i>latifolia</i>				8	10	} (Pampas Grass.) This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5205	* <i>Gynerium argenteum</i>					5	
5207	*—fol. variegatum					10	
5207a	*—roseum					10	
5208	<i>jubatum</i>					10	} (Squirrel-tail Grass.) Very pretty rush-like grass.
5212	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>		hA		2	5	
5213	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i>				1/2	10	} (Hare's-tail Grass.) Fine for winter bouquets.
5216	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>				2	5	
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i>		hP		3	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5225	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>		hA		4	5	
5226	<i>sulcatum</i>				3	10	



DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



ARECA BAUERI.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5228	Pennisetum villosum	2 3	hA	apet.	1 1/2	5	Ornamental grass.
5229	Poa amabilis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	2	5	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	Setaria macrochaeta . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1 1/2	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	* Stipa pennata	2	hP	. .	. .	5	} (Feather Grass.) Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	elegantissima . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
5237	Tricholena violacea	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	Tripsacum dactyloides . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	4	5	(Sesame Grass.) Singular.
5248	Zea Japonica	2	. .	. .	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5256	Cuzco . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	

COLLECTIONS.

25 varieties Grasses, Ornamental	\$o 75
12 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50

PALM SEEDS.

☞ The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer.

		Pkt.	100 seeds		Pkt.	100 seeds
Areca	Baueri	12 seeds,	\$o 25	Dracæna	indivisa lineata	25 seeds, \$o 10
"	lutescens	12 "	25 1 25	Geonoma	Schottiana	8 " 25 2 50
"	rubra	12 "	25 1 25	Kentia	Belmoreana	12 " 25 1 50
"	sapida	8 "	10 1 00	"	Forsteriana	12 " 25 1 50
Brahea	edulis	4 "	25 5 00	"	Canterburyana (Um-	
"	filifera (Washingtonia)	25 "	10 30		brella Palm)	12 " 50 3 00
Caryota	sobolifera	10 "	25 2 00	"	Morei	10 " 50 4 00
Chamærops	Canariensis	8 "	10 1 00	Latania	Borbonica	12 " 10 50
"	elegans argentea	12 "	25 1 25	Musa	Ensete (Abyssinian Ba-	
"	excelsa	25 "	10 30		nana)	10 " 25 2 00
"	humilis	20 "	10 40	Oreodoxa	regia (Royal Palm) 8	" 10 1 00
Cocos	australis	8 "	25 2 50	Pandanus	utilis (Screw Pine) 15	" 25 1 25
"	Bonnettii	8 "	25 2 50	Phoenix	Canariensis	12 " 10 60
"	campestris	10 "	25 2 25	"	dactylifera (Date Palm) 12	" 10 50
"	plumosa	10 "	25 2 25	"	reclinata	15 " 25 1 25
"	flexuosa	10 "	25 2 25	"	rupicola	10 " 25 2 00
"	Weddelliana	8 "	25 2 50	"	tenuis	8 " 10 1 00
Corypha	australis (Cabbage			Ptychosperma	Alexandrac	12 " 25 1 50
	Palm)	10 "	10 60	Seaforthia	elegans	8 " 10 1 00
Dracæna	australis	20 "	10 25	Thrinax	argentea	12 " 25 1 25

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Your seeds all came up, and are growing well. This is more than can be said by others who sent further for their seeds and fared worse. On the strength of six years' satisfactory dealings I recommended your firm as *reliable* to a number hereabout, and you have doubtless had orders from them. (Signed) CHAS. H. GRAY.

SOUTHPORT, CONN., *June 9, 1894.*

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., *March 5, 1894.*

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Your seeds please me better than any I have ever used. They are reliable from first to last. I have used them now for 20 years, and think I ought to know something about them. Never mind how bad the season, I am able to get a crop from your seeds, and generally a good one.

The Gilt-Edge Cauliflower was extra fine last season in spite of the drought. Planted July 24th, I had heads 12½ inches in diameter and weighing over 10 pounds in November. Hoping you may have a prosperous season,
(Signed) MAX A. GUELKE.

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<i>verna</i>	05	<i>Smilax</i> (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	10
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<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans Early Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Parsley Peas Pepper Potatoes Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Sweet Corn Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground. Asparagus English Beans Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cress White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Onion Parsley Parsnips Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip Sage Sweet Peas.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnips Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans Beet Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Bush Tuberos Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Cabbage for Cold Framus Cauliflower for Cold Frames Tuberos Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas.</p>

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